

مكتبة ليدل

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## Nigeria Envoy Calls Soviet Aid the Key to Defeat of Biafra

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Nigeria's ambassador to the Soviet Union said today that Soviet aid to his country was the most important factor in the defeat of the Biafran secessionists.

In a news conference at his embassy, Ambassador G.T. Kurubo

praised Moscow's extensive military aid, which included

armored fighters and artillery.

He said the victory over the Biafrans was the result "more than

of other single thing, more than all other things together," of Soviet

assistance. Mr. Kurubo would not

disclose the full extent of the aid,

which is a carefully guarded secret

here, but said Moscow helped, "in

a very great way."

Western diplomats said Nigeria's

praise—expressed in Lagos as well

as here—would probably spur Moscow

to continue its undisciplined efforts

to extend its influence not only in

Nigeria but in other black African

countries. Soviet relations with Ni-

geria prior to the war were far from

cordial. For instance, a State De-

partment report on Soviet aid to

developing countries from 1954 to

1967 showed a total of \$358 million

given to Africa, of which Nigeria

received nothing. Nigeria was then

regarded here as pro-Western and

anti-Communist.

OAU Backed Nigeria

When the war broke out, Moscow

was reported to have been asked

for arms by both Lagos and Biafra.

If there was any thought of help-

ing the secessionists, Western dip-

lomats said, this was abandoned

when the Organization of African

Unity supported the federal Nigeri-

an side.

Soviet policy in Africa has been

to back the OAU in the hope of

eventually gaining more influence

as "progressive" regimes come to

power. The Soviet Union also was

thought to have "completed" that

Nigeria would triumph in the end,

making support for Lagos even more

obvious.

Moreover, diplomats said, with no

public opinion here to lobby for

"starving Biafrans," the Russians

had no qualms about turning over

military equipment for use against

the Biafrans.

Some diplomats also believe that

on ideological grounds, the Russians

were opposed to the idea of Biafrans

seceding on the basis of race and

nationality, since this could lead to

partitions of the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats said that "it

would be reasonable" to assume

that in coming months Moscow

will try to turn the goodwill it

has earned in Nigeria into tangible

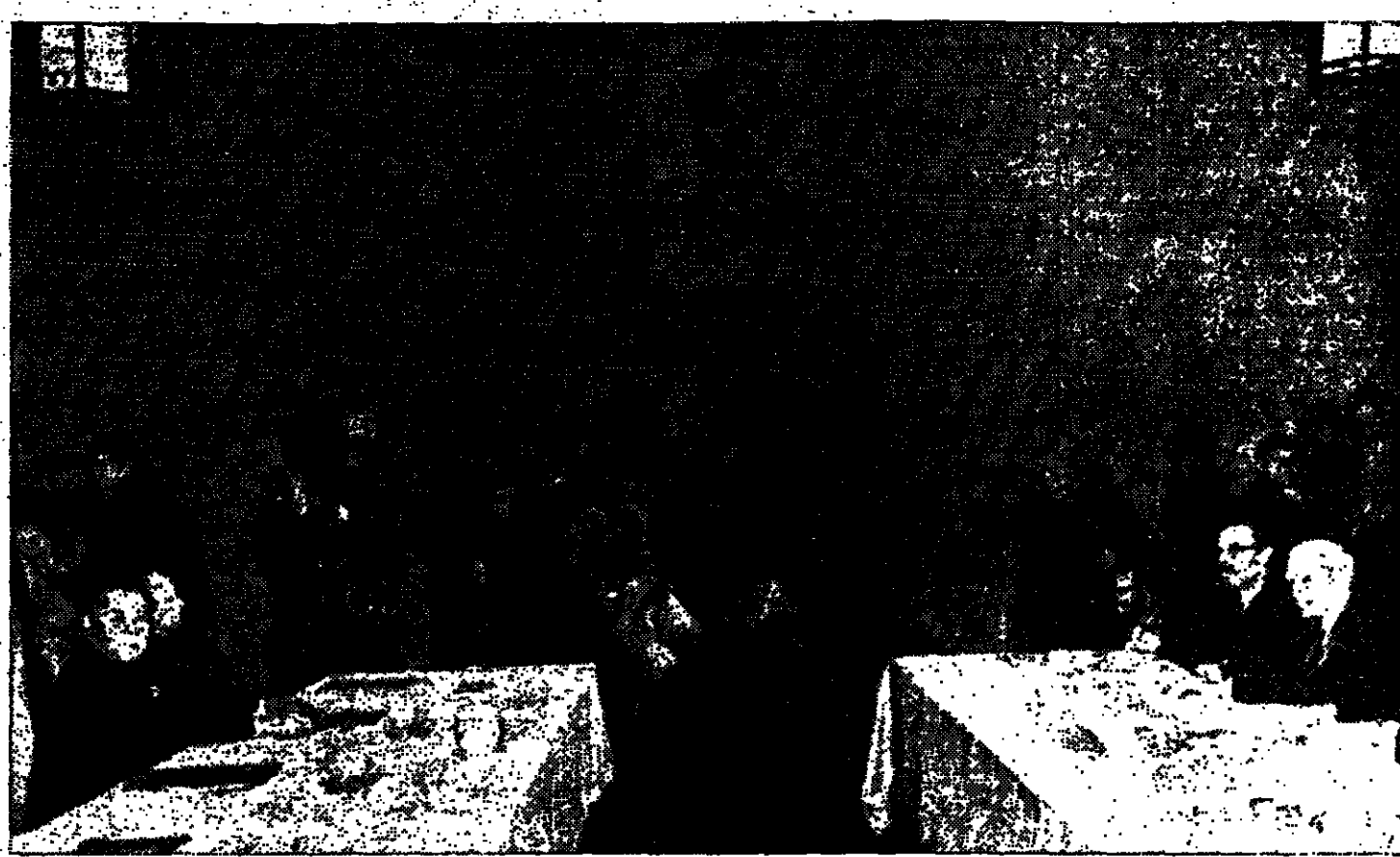
results for the future—further trade

and cultural ties—and more political

contacts.

"The Russians are aware, as we

are, that Nigeria has the largest



WARSAW CONFERENCE—Chinese Chargé d'Affaires Lei Yang (left) facing U.S. Ambassador to Poland Walter Stoessel (far right) just before the opening session of the new series of Communist Chinese-U.S. talks in Warsaw.

## Bonfire of Pot Kicks Off Drug Drive in Mexico

OUILLACAN, Mexico, Jan. 20

(Reuters).—U.S. Assistant At-

torney General Richard Kleindienst

last night watched about

570 pounds of marijuana burn-

ed in a bonfire here, marking

the start of a new campaign

against drug farmers in Mexi-

co's western mountains.

Hundreds of Mexican troops,

aided by light aircraft and heli-

copters, will start a new as-

sault on the marijuana growers

of Sinaloa province who grow

"jackpot gold."

Mr. Kleindienst's visit follows

the establishment of a joint

operation between the two

countries to stamp out heroin

and marijuana traffic across

the 1,900-mile border.

## East-West Accord Needed

## U.S. Bars Unilateral Cut Of Troop Level in Europe

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP).—The

Nixon administration is firmly

opposed to any withdrawal of Amer-

ican troops from Europe unless it

can be done in agreement with the

Communist world on mutual East-

West force reductions.

"Any sudden or major with-

drawal of American forces would

have a distinctly destabilizing ef-

fect on the European scene," Under

Secretary of State Elliot L. Rich-

ardson said in a speech today

before the Chicago Council of For-

eign Relations.

Noting that the Atlantic alliance

has accepted a strategy based on

the "flexible-response" theory, Mr.

Richardson said the effectiveness

of such a strategy "rests perforce

on the conviction in both parts of

Europe that the United States will

fulfill its determined role. And the

U.S. military presence in Europe,

whether we like it or not, continues

to be taken as tangible evidence of

our commitment."

The flexible-response strategy

means that the Western allies keep

adequate conventional forces in

Europe and will not respond im-

mediately with nuclear weapons.

Any sudden reduction in the

U.S. military presence in Europe

would have "unpleasant conse-

quences of two kinds," Mr. Rich-

ardson said.

First, he said, the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization's conventional

defenses would be "significantly

weakened" and in the event of ag-

gression NATO might be driven to

resort more quickly to nuclear

weapons.

Secondly, he continued, the

structure of the alliance "rests in

the final analysis on the shared

confidence that we shall honor our

commitments. If that confidence

is eroded a rapid deterioration can

occur."

Pledge to Mid-1971

The United States, he said, has

pledged to maintain its present

troop strength in Europe until mid-

1971.

This does not mean, he went on,

that U.S. troops will have to re-

main in Europe at present strength

"forever and ever. Certainly we

hope that future conditions will

allow modifications of our role."

Mr. Richardson recalled that the

Atlantic alliance made a construc-

tive approach toward the East by

proposing talks on the mutual and

balanced reduction of forces on

both sides.

Such an approach, he said, is

"directed at a concrete issue

generating tension," far more than

the Warsaw Pact's "vague propos-

al for a European security con-

ference... with a suggested agenda

## Calley Lawyer Implies Nixon Ordered Trial

By Homer Bigart

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 20

(NYT).—A report that President

Nixon, commander in chief of

American forces, had personally

urged a murder trial for 1st Lt.

William L. Calley Jr. was sub-

mitted today by defense counsel

as argument that the lieutenant

could never receive a fair trial in

a military court.

At a pre-trial hearing for Lt.

Calley, who is accused of the pre-

meditated slaying of more than

100 Vietnamese in an alleged

massacre of men, women, children

and babies by American troops at

Song Tay, South Vietnam, on

March 16, 1968, the defense

argued that "orders from on high"

motivated the preparation of mur-

der charges against the 28-year-

old officer.

George W. Latimer, the chief

civilian defense counsel, demanded

that the Army subpoena Defense

Secretary Melvin R. Laird, Sec-

retary of the Army Stanley R. Resor

and Army Chief of Staff Gen.

William C. Westmoreland for pre-

trial interrogation on whether they

had interfered with the normal

course of military justice.

Mr. Latimer told newsmen he

was not seeking a deposition by the

President because "I don't want to

discriminate him" and because "I

can prove it (orders from the top)

by other means."

Military Judge Lt. Col. Reid W.

Kennedy reserved decision on the

subpoenaing of Mr. Laird, Mr. Resor

and Gen. Westmoreland until the

next pre-trial hearing on Feb. 9.

At that time officers from this

base who have been involved in the

preparations for the Calley murder

trial will be questioned on whether

they were influenced from "on

high."

Col. Kennedy wanted reasons for

the subpoenaing of the leading

Pentagon officials.

"What would you expect Secretary

Laird to say?" he asked Mr.

Latimer.

"I expect he'd testify that he

went to the President and that in

conversation with the President he,

in effect, said, 'We have to pro-

secute Lieutenant Calley for murder

and the President replied 'That is

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## Sino-U.S. Talks Resumed After 2-Year Interim

By Alvin Shuster

WARSAW, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The United States and Communist

China today resumed formal ambassadorial talks after a two-year sus-

pension in a session officially described as "useful" and "businesslike."

No date was set for the next meeting. But American officials,

adhering to an agreed policy of total secrecy, declined to say whether

the omission of a future meeting time was a good or bad omen.

Only once before in the 15 years of talks, held first in Geneva and

in Warsaw since 1955, have both sides failed to announce the date of

their next session. At that time, in

December, 1957, the next meeting

followed only after a ten-month

delay.

The one-hour session today, be-

lieved to be the shortest yet held

in Warsaw, was the 136th in the

series between Washington and

Peking, which do not have diplo-

matic relations.

Walker J. Stoessel Jr., the Ameri-

can Ambassador, chose a tone of

optimism when he emerged from

the session, conducted in a stark

second-floor conference room in

the Chinese Embassy. Standing on

the embassy steps, he said that he

and Lei Yang, the Chinese chargé

d'affaires, had discussed "a num-

ber of matters of mutual interest."

Stoessel Pleased

"By mutual agreement, however,

our discussions and the topics we

covered are held in confidence,"

he added.

"No specific date was set for

the next meeting but it was agreed

that we would be in touch at an

early date to consider this ques-

tion further."

"The meeting was conducted in

a businesslike atmosphere. We

pleased that these talks have been

resumed today and I believe to-

day's meeting was useful."

"The Chinese Embassy, which

allowed newsmen to view the eight

participants in the conference room

before the start of the talks, also

issued a brief statement in English

noting that "the date of the next

meeting would be decided upon

later through consultations." The

statement did not characterize the

session, except to note that it was

the 136th meeting.

Just who is to call whom to set

the date for the next round re-

mains unknown. The assumption

here is that the next move is up

to Peking, particularly in view of

the oft-expressed desire of the

Nixon administration to take

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Peking Attacks U.S. Trade Policy

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (Reu-

ters).—China today denounced



## Paper Says Visit Was 'Unnecessary'

## Brown's 'Outbursts' Draw Israeli Fire

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—George Brown, the deputy leader of the British Labor party, came under fire from Israeli newspapers today for what they described as a whole series of outbursts during his visit here.

The mass circulation evening newspaper Maariv said in an editorial: "Mr. Brown's visit was unnecessary. His reports should be judged with the same lack of seriousness he showed here."

Newspapers said he told Premier Golda Meir she was only a Russian Jewish immigrant, ordered his wife, Sophie, to "shut up," and argued angrily with Israeli ministers. The incidents came to a climax on Sunday night, the papers added, when he left early from a dinner party given in his honor by Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Back in London, Mr. Brown yesterday denied that he had walked out of the dinner after heated arguments with some of the Israeli personalities present. He said he went home, leaving his wife and the British ambassador at the party.



George Brown

by, because he was very tired at the end of his long journey.

The reports of arguments involving Mr. Brown at the dinner first leaked out yesterday from guests present.

Gen. Haim Herzog, Northern Irish-born former head of Israeli military intelligence, said: "He blew

his top a little when we were arguing with him about the Middle East."

Maariv said the main argument involved Gen. Herzog and Mr. Brown on the question of a timetable for Middle East peace.

The politician ignored Mr. Eban when he tried to answer Mr. Brown's question by saying: "Could you predict when the Second World War was going to end?"

"I didn't speak to you," Mr. Brown snapped, according to Maariv.

When Gen. Herzog replied that the late King Abdullah of Jordan said the road to peace lay through trade, not through a treaty, Maariv said Mr. Brown shouted angrily: "And you know what happened to him, you killed him."

Gen. Herzog replied: "You are talking nonsense."

When the general said, "Politicians like you are not going to speed it [peace] up," Maariv said Mr. Brown shouted: "Wipe that silly grin off your face."

Gen. Herzog replied: "If we are going to listen to your advice others will grin in a more unpleasant manner."

"This is a most silly question," Mr. Brown retorted, according to Maariv.

"This was a most silly question," Gen. Herzog replied.

## Ministry Rebuts Stories

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Mr. Eban came to the rescue of Mr. Brown tonight. Everything was good humored at their Sunday dinner party despite what the press has said, according to an Israeli spokesman.

"Many exaggerated and colorful stories have appeared in the press concerning the dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Brown by the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Abba Eban at their residence on Sunday evening," said a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

"Mr. Eban received Mr. Brown for a serious and constructive conversation an hour before the dinner began. During the dinner there was a vigorous and robust conversation among the guests in a good-humored spirit."

## Story Is Denied

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Mr. Brown described as "nonsense" today news reports that he had created scenes at a dinner with officials in Israel.

"Some of the stories I have seen reported are just too ridiculous to be worth denial," the deputy Labor party leader said in a statement.

"It is true that there was much long argument, but there was in every country I visited. From none of them has come this kind of nonsense."

In an interview today with the British Broadcasting Corp., Gen. Herzog said British newspapers had when they said he and Mr. Brown had been rude to each other at a dinner party. He said: "The entire story has been grossly exaggerated in the British press and the picture that emerges bears very little relation to the facts."

## Popularity Sink

The Brooklyn congressman said Mr. Pompidou's popularity in the United States had "plummeted to the very bottom" because of the Libyan deal after initially reaching great heights when he took office in June amid rumors of a return to a "selective" embargo.

The congressman has met such pro-Israeli deputies as Gaullist Alexandre Sanguinetti and opposition leaders as Socialist Guy Mollet.

Rep. Podell said that he had talked by telephone to an English-speaking assistant of Michel Jobert, secretary-general of the Elysee presidential palace, and indicated his message might be forwarded to the French leader himself.

Rep. Podell compared Israel's situation, in the light of the Libyan deal, to a "new Munich."

## 2 Congressmen Say Pompidou Will Meet 'Coolness' in U.S.

By Jonathan Randol

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Two American congressmen whose cities will be visited by President Georges Pompidou next month said today that the French leader should expect "considerable coolness" because of his anti-Israeli arms embargo.

Speaking at a news conference here, Rep. Bertram Podell of New York and Rep. Adam Pucinski of Chicago, both Democrats, called on France to lift the embargo and deliver the 50 Mirage jets paid for by Israel and impounded since the 1967 Middle East war.

Together with Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., they expressed their "grave concern" at the recent French decision to sell Libya 50 Mirage without releasing the Israeli-commissioned planes.

Their "private visit" is devoted to informing French legislators that the Libyan sale had, in Rep. Pucinski's words, "emotions running pretty high in Chicago and other parts of the United States."

Despite the Nixon administration's public celebration of the improvement in Franco-American relations, both the U.S. Embassy and Mr. Pompidou's staff are well aware of the possibility of anti-French outbursts during his week-long official American visit in February.

Rep. Podell said he "could only guess" about anti-Pompidou demonstrations during the visit and said "it is safe to assume there will be some."

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Associated Press

**HIJACKER IN ARABY**—Christian Belon, who hijacked a TWA jet to Lebanon where, after a short stay in jail he has been given the VIP treatment, poses in Arab costume during a visit to the headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

## Lagos Press Attacks France And Israel for Biafra Roles

(Continued from Page 1)

of hostilities in 1967, against all known international conventions that civilized nations are obliged to practice."

The Lagos Independent newspaper Daily Express asked the Nigerian Red Cross to return a \$16,800 gift from the French oil company Sefrap, adding that it "smells of the satanic role of the French government in the Nigerian crisis."

The newspaper said the Nigerian Red Cross should be made to toe the line drawn by the Nigerian government, which it said would not accept relief aid from countries like France, Portugal and South Africa that supported the secessionists.

A team of 17 Russian doctors was expected to arrive here tonight from the Soviet Union, which had asserted earlier that aid from Western countries was an example of continued meddling in internal Nigerian affairs.

Part of a British medical team of four doctors and eight nurses arrived here this morning and may soon move on to a war-affected area.

## Eban Attacked

Meanwhile, Israeli Ambassador to Nigeria Ben Yacoub was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs to clarify statements made Monday night on Biafra by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Mr. Eban was quoted in Nigerian newspapers today as saying that Israel supported the former secessionist regime and adding that "if another dozen or 20 countries had made a similar effort it is doubtful if such a holocaust would have happened in the former secessionist territory."

"We did what we could," Mr. Eban was quoted as saying. "The Israeli government and parliament spoke out on this matter with greater courage than many other governments. It caused us considerable difficulty in our relations with the Nigerian government."

In an editorial, the Daily Times declared that an open confession by Mr. Eban that Israel supported the rebellion in Nigeria to the hit confirmed what millions of well-informed Nigerians had known all along about "the different faces and roles which Israel had assumed since the beginning of the Nigerian crisis."

The newspaper asked the government to immediately re-examine its foreign policy and determine Nigeria's relations with Israel.

## Scattered Resistance

LAGOS, Jan. 20 (AP).—Scattered pockets of 100 soldiers, clinging to Biafra five days after its leaders declared it have hampered relief in some areas, military sources said today.

One band west of the Niger River still exchanged fire with federal troops, reliable sources said, apparently because they had not heard that the war was over.

Before the fall, Biafran leaders held bits of territory along the Nigerian side of the river, the secessionists' western border.

"There are a few pockets where things are taking a bit of time to start," one well-placed federal source said. "The people are coming out all over. The roads are choked with people."

He said prisoners of war would be released as soon as the relief problem was overcome, explaining, "There's no point in releasing them to let them suffer. They are being well looked after. Conditions (in the prison) are wonderful. But they will be released very soon."

For the most part, police have taken over keeping order and guarding the roads.

The military judge, Lt. Col. Reid W. Kennedy, asked defense attorney George W. Latimer if this change made any difference in his motion for particulars. Mr. Latimer said it did not, since it did not materially change the mass aspect of the charge.

Mr. Latimer also told the court that he would not request barring of the press and public from this pretrial hearing. The judge had told him he might do so.

**Rude Awakening**

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A 42-year-old West Berliner and his 22-year-old daughter used a ladder to climb over the wall to East Berlin early today. A West Berlin police spokesman said they were believed to be drunk. When they got over the wall on the French sector border at 1:20 a.m., they were arrested by six border guards. Western police reported.

**Murder Counts Cut**

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 20 (UPI).—The army today reduced the number of charges of premeditated murder lodged against Lt. William L. Calley Jr. from 109 to 102 in the alleged massacre of villagers in Vietnam in 1968.

The action by Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel, prosecutor in the case, came during argument on a defense motion that the prosecution produce a bill of particulars making clear whether some civilians alleged to have been murdered in one part of the charge also were included in another part.

The military judge, Lt. Col. Reid W. Kennedy, asked defense attorney George W. Latimer if this change made any difference in his motion for particulars. Mr. Latimer said it did not, since it did not materially change the mass aspect of the charge.

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**Calley Lawyer Names Nixon**

(Continued from Page 1)

fine with me," Mr. Latimer replied.

Col. Kennedy: "What would you expect Secretary Resor to say?"

Mr. Latimer: "I'd expect Mr. Resor to come in and say he was told by Secretary Laird to prosecute and that he went to the chief of staff (Gen. Westmoreland) and told him that the matter was clear and that Lieutenant Calley should be convicted, excuse me, charged, with first-degree murder."

Mr. Latimer said his source for this story of presidential involvement was "Time" magazine.

Obviously the defense was suggesting that Maj. Gen. Orwin Clark Talbot, commanding general of Fort Benning, received orders from the Pentagon to bring Lt. Calley before a general court-martial on charges of premeditated murder.

## For Talks With Bonn

## Ulbricht Insists on Full Recognition

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—East German leader Walter Ulbricht today publicly detailed the essential conditions for the international recognition he demands from West Germany but did not include an exchange of ambassadors—which Bonn rejects.

The main East German Communist party newspaper Neues Deutschland today carried written answers to questions put to Mr. Ulbricht at a press conference yesterday, in which he again insisted on full international recognition as a basis for any negotiations with Bonn.

The West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt has already gone some way toward recognizing East Germany by acknowledging the first time that two states exist on German soil.

But Mr. Brandt has firmly rejected Mr. Ulbricht's demand, contained in a draft treaty to Bonn last December, for an exchange of ambassadors—in other words, full diplomatic recognition.

Today observers were struck by the fact that the 78-year-old East German leader did not mention the ambassadorial issue.

In his written reply to a question from an East German journalist, the East German leader said international law obliged all states to:

● Respect the sovereign equality and independence of states.

● Not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

● Develop relations on the basis of the equal rights of states.

● Renounce the use or threat of all force directed against territory or political independence of any state.

When asked to differentiate between full international recognition and the recognition as a state offered by Bonn, Mr. Ulbricht said a state that expressed a duty to negotiate valid treaties with other states, but refused to recognize it under international law was violating international law.

Mr. Ulbricht also attacked West German term "inter-state" which Mr. Brandt recently used to define relations between two countries.

"Inter-state relations—that's what?" Mr. Ulbricht asked, simply stating that such a status on the basis of equal rights is a new terminology.

If a new terminology is used, then obviously the national legal character of the relations is devalued and the way open to a sort of guardianship claim," the East German leader said.

In Bonn, the West German government announced last night that it would go ahead with plans to put proposals on starting negotiations to East German Premier Willi Stoph.

**Brandt Move Backed**

BONN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Germany's Christian Democrat Party today backed Chancellor Willy Brandt's attempt to improve relations with the Ulbricht regime.

Although spokesmen for Brandt's parliamentary opposition doubted the negotiations would be successful, they said the Christian Democrats thought the attempt to be made.

**East Germans Bar Deal**

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—East German border guards today barred a West German delegation (Parliament) deputy, Peter Schulz, from entering Germany at the autobahn point of Dreitz just outside Berlin.

Mr. Schulz, who was on his way to Bonn, was told he was wanted in East Germany and if he wanted to complain he should contact the East German Ministry. Mr. Schulz, a Social Democrat, is one of 23 deputies representing West Berlin in the Bundestag.

**U.S., China Hold Talks**

(Continued from Page 1)

meaningful steps toward easing tensions with the Chinese mainland government.

The meeting today, the first for the Nixon administration, was arranged in informal conversations between Mr. Stoenkel and Mr. Lai.

They agreed to meet alternately at the Chinese and United States Embassies rather than follow past practice of meeting in the 18th-century palace offered by the Polish government.

**Portrait of Mao**

Playing host for the first time here, the Chinese chose a large room flanked on one side by a color portrait of Mao Tse-tung and on the other by a white bust of Mr. Mao in a glass display case.

The four Chinese representatives wore Chung Shun jackets buttoned to the neck emblazoned with a shiny Mao pin.

Mr. Stoenkel, a 49-year-old career Foreign Service officer, sat facing the Chinese across a white-clothed narrow table supplied with Chinese cigarettes called Chungwa and a pot of tea. Hanging overhead were glass Chinese lanterns with dangling red tassels.

Joining Mr. Stoenkel at the U.S. table were Thomas W. Simons, a political officer here, and two China experts from Washington, Paul Kreisberg, director of the Asian Communist Affairs Department, and Donald Anderson, a political officer in charge of mainland China, who speaks Chinese fluently.

While the talks are not expected to lead to any immediate results, they are being watched carefully for signs that Peking has decided to emerge from self-isolation after the three internal upheavals of the Cultural Revolution at home.

In the long run, they could also lead to full normalization of U.S. and Communist Chinese relations.

The United States recently eliminated some of the trade and travel restrictions against Peking dating from the Korean war 20 years ago. And in previous talks, it has explored subjects such as the exchange of newsmen, scientists and scholars and postal telecommunications problems.

For their part, the Chinese have raised the question of an agreement on the general principles of peaceful coexistence. They have also insisted that a critical issue is the continuing U.S. support of the Nationalist government on Taiwan, which Peking claims as a province of China.

The meeting today was the first since Jan. 8, 1968, when the Chinese agreed to a further meeting in May. That was called off on the grounds that Peking had nothing to discuss and a second, scheduled for last February, was cancelled on 48-hour notice on grounds that the timing was "unsuitable."

**Party Congress in Lisbon**

LISBON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Portugal's ruling National Union will hold a congress next month—the fifth in its 37 years of existence—to discuss changes to its statutes and, probably replace Premier Antonio Oliveira Salazar as its president.

Mr. Salazar, Portugal's authoritarian ruler for four decades and a founder of the union in 1926, was forced out of the political scene by serious illness in September, 1968.

**2d Lille Student Immolates Self To Protest Wars**

LILLE, France, Nov. 20 (UPI).—A second high school student in Lille died today after setting fire to himself to protest "wars and the folly of men."

Robert Gerevens, 18, poured gasoline over his body and set it on fire this morning on the sports field of the Pailherbe school.

School officials extinguished the flames and rushed him to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

School authorities said a note found next to Mr. Gerevens said he was immolating himself because of "wars and the folly of men."

Last Saturday, a 17-year-old identified only as Régis burned himself to death at a neighboring school to protest the suffering in Biafra.

## Beirut Vows to Protect Jews In Wake of School Explosion

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Lebanon's Interior Minister, Kamal Jumblatt today assured the Jewish community here of government protection and of his regret over an explosion at the Jewish community school last Sunday.

A home-made bomb slipped into a mail box blew a hole in the wall of a Beirut school tonight and slightly injured a part-time worker, United Press International reported.

Tonight's explosion damaged two cars parked near the Mukassas hospital, in a heavily Moslem quarter.

Windows were shattered in nearby buildings as well as in the hospital itself, which is only a few hundred yards from a Palestinian area and which frequently cares for wounded Arab guerrillas.

Mr. Jumblatt called on Chief Rabbi Shalom Shalom and members of the Jewish Community Council and inspected the site of the explosion.

He described the explosion as an ugly act "which we all condemn" and emphasized that the authorities were continuing their investigations. "I found it my duty," he told the chief rabbi, "to express my dismay over the attack on the Jewish school and in order to show that we differentiate between a Jew and a Zionist." He added that the Jews in Lebanon are Lebanese and enjoy the same rights and obligations as other Lebanese citizens.

Joseph Atiyah, head of the Jewish Community Council, praised the government for its response and said Jews in Lebanon had always received good treatment from the government and the people.

The explosion took place at about 2 a.m. There were no casualties but it shattered the school's doors and windows as well as the windows of nearby buildings, including non-Jewish homes.

A police statement Sunday accused "bored agents" and charged that the purpose was to discredit Lebanon's prestige abroad and "to create an atmosphere of provocation from which the enemy [Israel] could benefit so he may feed his propaganda against Lebanon."

The statement made a point of recalling that no acts of violence occurred against the country's Jewish community, now totaling about 3,500, even under worse circumstances.

This appears to have been a reference to the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war. No anti-Jewish incidents were registered here during that time.

Jews here have always enjoyed full religious and personal freedom. They have equal voting rights with other Lebanese. Of the 99 members of the country's unicameral parliament, one deputy is elected to represent what is classified as "minorities."

Although the deputy is not Jewish, his constituency in Beirut covers the Jewish quarter.

**McKay Hunt Goes On**

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Scotland Yard today completed 22 days of hunting for the wife of an Australian-born newspaper executive and admitted they were no nearer to a solution. Mrs. Muriel McKay, 55, vanished from her home in London's Wimbledon district Dec. 29.

**Seamen Slog Ashore At Newfoundland**

GANDER, Newfoundland, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Three Spanish seamen who caused a jettison to be diverted here were each fined \$50 today for being drunk in a public place.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police removed them from a Trans World Airlines bound for New York from Madrid with 78 passengers when it made an unscheduled stop here yesterday.

**Paradise in the Sun**

**ESTORIL**

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

## WEATHER

|                | C   | F  | Overcast |
|----------------|-----|----|----------|
| AMSTERDAM      | -1  | 30 | Overcast |
| ANKARA         | 4   | 28 | Bain     |
| ATHENS         | 4   | 24 | Very dry |
| BERLIN         | 4   | 24 | Very dry |
| BELGRADE       | -1  | 23 | Overcast |
| BOMBAY         | 1   | 29 | Very dry |
| BRUSSELS       | 9   | 26 | Very dry |
| BUDAPEST       | 9   | 26 | Very dry |
| CAIRO          | 10  | 43 | Very dry |
| CONSTANTINOPLE | 1   | 27 | Overcast |
| COPENHAGEN     | 3   | 37 | Sleat    |
| COSTA D' ROL   | 1   | 24 | Overcast |
| DUBLIN         | 1   | 24 | Overcast |
| EDINBURGH      | 7   | 45 | Overcast |
| FLORENCE       | 2   | 28 | Overcast |
| FRANKFURT      | -8  | 28 | Overcast |
| GENEVA         | 1   | 27 | Overcast |
| HAGELAND       | -9  | 26 | Very dry |
| ISTANBUL       | 4   | 28 | Overcast |
| LAS PALMAS     | 20  | 68 | Very dry |
| LONDON         | 1   | 24 | Very dry |
| LONDON         | 1   | 46 | Very dry |
| MADRID         | 7   | 45 | Rain     |
| MILAN          | 7   | 45 | Very dry |
| MOSCOW         | -10 | 14 | Sleet    |
| MOSCOW         | -10 | 14 | Overcast |
| MUNICH         | -2  | 26 | Overcast |
| NEW YORK       | -1  | 32 | Very dry |
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## Nixon Plans to Veto It

## 9.7 Billion Money Bill Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Senate passed a \$9.7 billion money bill today, which the President is expected to veto.

The bill, which would increase the federal deficit by \$9.7 billion, was passed by a vote of 74 to 17. All 17 no votes came from Republicans.

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Washington students interrupting the Moscow Philharmonic with ram's horns.

## Shofars Interrupt a Soviet Concert

By Carol Honsa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—A concert by the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra was interrupted briefly last night at Constitution Hall by the blast of five shofars and a shower of leaflets from the balcony.

The orchestra had just completed the U.S. anthem after playing the Russian anthem and the audience was on its feet when the protest against Soviet treatment of Jews began.

The five youths with the ram horns said the protest was made

in the name of the new Washington Committee for the Prevention of Genocide, an offshoot of a student organization whose members recently handcuffed themselves to the Soviet Embassy fence here.

Two of the five youths left promptly; the other three were asked to leave by guards and Patrick Hayes, managing director of the Washington Performing Arts Society, sponsor of the concert.

The three were stopped outside the hall by Washington police on duty there because Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin was expected at the

performance. He did not appear although his wife and her party were present.

Mr. Hayes declined to press charges against the three who had been stopped by police, and they were sent on with a warning.

Before the concert about 25 youths had handed out the leaflets to those entering the hall, including members of the Moscow orchestra. The leaflets were in the form of an orchestra program and were entitled "Moscow's Program for the Jews."

They accused the Soviet Union of a "relentless policy of cultural genocide against the Jews."

## Oregon Fights Shipment of Nerve Gas

HERMISTON, Ore., Jan. 20.—A shipment of deadly nerve gas appears destined to arrive here soon despite vigorous opposition led by the state's governor.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in a letter to Gov. Tom McCall last week, declared that transporting the chemical munitions from Okinawa to the nearby Umatilla Army Depot was "in the interest of national security."

Gov. McCall, at a desk stacked with clippings, letters and petitions opposing storage in Oregon, said he would appeal to President Nixon. But in view of Mr. Laird's letter it seemed unlikely the administration would reverse itself.

The issue has caused considerable controversy. Gov. McCall says he has received 23,300 expressions of opposition ("even from hawks," he notes) and only 1,801 in favor. However, a citizens group here says it circulated petitions and found residents favored the shipment 1,065 to 54.

Farm Town of 5,300

Toxic chemical munitions—including GB and VX nerve gas—are not new to this farm community of 5,300 in northeastern Oregon. Quantities of the gas have been stored here since 1962.

The army depot, a sprawling, 20,000-acre facility west of the town, employs 750 civilians in addition to 18 military personnel.

Hundreds of Quonset-like igloos, steel-reinforced concrete structures covered with earth, line the sage-covered hills. They contain the gas, as well as conventional munitions and a few general military supplies.

Police confirmed a "shooting incident" at the Panther office.

## Black Panthers' Hq. In Jersey City Shot Up

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Jan. 20 (UPI).—Members of the Black Panther Party here said ten shots were fired into their storefront headquarters early today. Seven persons were inside, but no one was hurt.

A Black Panther spokesman said the shooting occurred shortly after 1 a.m. and that their office had been fire-bombed less than two hours earlier.

Police confirmed a "shooting incident" at the Panther office.

## La. Governor Urges Citizens To Defy Busing of Students

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 (AP).—Gov. John McKeithen, drawing "a line in the dust," called last night for Louisianians "and hundreds of thousands of others" to join him in defying the busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance.

Gov. McKeithen spoke here to the convention of the Louisiana School Boards Association. The talk was telecast live and carried on a statewide network.

Not Private Schools, Either. He told school board members that if he were in their position he wouldn't permit busing. He said he wouldn't let his own children be bused to distant schools but he wouldn't send them to private schools.

The governor said his own children would go to their former schools and called on other parents—both white and black—to adopt the same stand.

In response to a question at a news conference immediately following his talk, the governor said: "There's no question, it's defiance of the courts." He also said that with "10,000 children out there, how many marshals will they need?" Portions of the news conference went over the television hookup.

The Associated Press learned Gov. McKeithen was urged earlier in the day by Gov. John Bell Williams of Mississippi to take a hardline approach in his speech although the Louisiana governor's talk had been a matter of concern for days on the part of LSBA officials. Gov. McKeithen's office later confirmed he had talked to Gov. Williams but declined to disclose the subject, except to say: "I think they were in agreement."

## U.S., Germany Each to Build Its Own Futuristic Battle Tank

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The United States and West Germany have decided to go their separate ways in developing a futuristic battle tank. Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard announced today.

The main reason for ending a seven-year joint development effort, officials acknowledged, was the Pentagon's hope of saving about \$200,000 per tank on a new austere version that has been agreed upon within the Defense Department. Rather than try to negotiate all the changes with the Germans, sources say, the United States suggested the two nations end their partnership arrangement.

Even with the planned revisions in the American version of the tank, it is estimated that when it starts rolling off the production line in large numbers in about 1975, it will cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000 apiece. The current Army tank, the M-60, costs about \$415,000.

In making his announcement, Mr. Packard said he hoped the two countries would continue to exchange information in an effort to include as many common components in the two versions as possible. He did not say so, but this might be of use in the event of a war in Europe in which spare parts from one nation's tank might be usable in that of the others.

Under Review. The so-called MBT-70, standing for Main Battle Tank-1970, was one of the first major weapons systems that came under intensive review in the Nixon administration.

Last spring, the project had already slipped about four years behind schedule because of technical problems and its cost was threatening to climb to about \$750,000 each, roughly twice the early estimates.

Under external pressure from Congress to reverse burgeoning costs of the project, and internal pressures to cut back on the defense budget, Mr. Packard last spring launched his review aimed at stripping away unnecessary features from the MBT-70 and considering reversion to a more simplified, unilateral management system.

Pentagon officials say the new version still includes most of the novel features that distinguish it from some other tanks. These include:

• A 152 mm gun tube that fires both the Shillelagh guided missile and a high velocity artillery shell.

• An automatic ammunition loader, enabling a reduction in crew size to three men instead of the four in the M-60.

House Sets Probe On Air Traffic. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—With warnings of impending disaster, Rep. Jack Brooks, D., Tex., yesterday announced a full-scale investigation into the nation's air traffic control system.

Rep. Brooks said his Government Operations subcommittee would begin public hearings next Tuesday, focusing on the Federal Aviation Administration's ability to prevent mid-air collisions.

For more than a year FAA controllers have been drawing attention to the nation's crowded airways through such techniques as work slowdowns. Pilots have also complained publicly over what they contend are edicting dangers. Rep. Brooks made it clear that he leans toward their outlook.

## Nixon Choice Opposed by Rights Leader General 'Good Will' Found in Senate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Opposition came today from civil rights spokesmen to President Nixon's selection of Judge George Harold Carswell to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court.

Initial Senate reaction, however, is that the Florida judge, a member of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court, would be easily and quickly confirmed.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he believed there was a general "good will" in the Senate toward the 50-year-old jurist, who is known as a conservative in civil rights matters.

But Sen. Mansfield said the Senate "of course, will have to wait for the Judiciary Committee's recommendations."

Sen. Birch E. Bayh, D., Ind., who spearheaded Senate opposition to Mr. Nixon's choice last year of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth for the high court post, said he would examine Judge Carswell's record, but is not expected to challenge the nomination.

However, Joseph L. Rauh Jr., counsel for the Leadership Conference of Civil Rights and vice-chairman for civil rights of the Americans for Democratic Action, personally announced his opposition to the appointment.

"The President has again nominated an unknown to the Supreme Court whose principal qualification for the post seems to be his opposition to Negro rights," he said.

"While this may be good Nixon-Mitchell (Attorney General John N. Mitchell) politics in the suburbs and the South, it can only add to the already dangerous racial tensions in America."

The Leadership Conference of Civil Rights—composed of 120 national organizations—had opposed Judge Carswell last June when the Senate weighed his nomination to his present post. It charged at that time that he was pro-segregation in decisions as a federal district court judge in the 11 years preceding.

However, where support is needed in the crucial Judiciary Committee—Judge Carswell appeared to have it, Chairman James O. Eastland, D., Miss., praised the judge and scheduled confirmation hearings for next Tuesday.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., said he could not imagine a "more appropriate" choice for an associate justice's robes.

## Carswell Has No Stocks, Sees No Finance Issue in the Senate

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 20 (NYT).—Appeals Court Judge George Harold Carswell said yesterday that he had no financial interest that could cause the Senate any difficulty in deciding whether to confirm him as a Supreme Court justice.

Judge Carswell said that he owns no stocks or bonds and that he supports his family on his salary as a judge. His holdings, he said, consist of his four-bedroom house on a lake ten miles north of Tallahassee and some real estate that he inherited from his father, a Georgia political figure.

The judge said that his wife, Virginia, the daughter of one of Tallahassee's leading industrialists, owns a "few" shares of stock in the Alabama Crude Co., a box factory that over the years has incurred the wrath of many Tallahassee residents because it blew a work-call whistle before dawn.

"Approach the Law Fairly." Judge Carswell held a short news conference after the White House announced that President Nixon was nominating him to the court. He evaded questions about his judicial philosophy. "That is in the realm of a broad question," he said. "I want to approach the law fairly."

Judge Carswell, who is 50 years old, has lived in Tallahassee for 21 years. The judge has in past described himself as a social "moderate" although most of his friends consider him to be a conservative. The Nixon administration has described him as a "strict constructionist" of the law.

Several Ratings Reversed. A cursory examination of racial suits decided by him since 1958 showed that several of his rulings in these cases were reversed upon appeal.

A 1962 suit to integrate the public schools in Tallahassee, originally heard by Judge Carswell, is still active. His first decision in this case, given in 1960, approved a plan by the Leon County School Board for the limited placement of some Negro pupils in previously all-white schools.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, the bench where Judge Carswell now sits, vacated this ruling and ordered the Tallahassee schools to speed up their integration process.

In 1966, Judge Carswell approved a plan by the Bay County (Panama City), Fla., public schools that would have allowed Negroes to enroll in any school so long as other pupils in the school lived further away. The Bay County plan was overruled by the Fifth Circuit also.

Judge Carswell, who is known by many in Tallahassee as "Har-

old," is a pleasant, unassuming man who looks much younger than his age. He is regarded as being something of a swinger.

Tallahassee has a closed society, as do many Southern towns, and Judge Carswell, being a non-native, might not be a part of it if he had not married into it.

His wife is the former president of the Tallahassee Junior League and the factory of her father, Jack Simmons, once was one of Tallahassee's major industries.

The judge graduated from Duke University in 1941, served in the Navy in World War II, and earned a law degree in 1948 at Mercer University Law School.

In 1949, after his marriage, he moved to Tallahassee and joined the law firm in which Leroy Collins, later elected governor of Florida, was a partner.

In 1951, Judge Carswell started his own law firm and in 1953 he was appointed U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Florida by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1958, Judge Carswell was named by Gen. Eisenhower to be a federal district judge and last June he was named by Mr. Nixon to the Fifth Circuit.

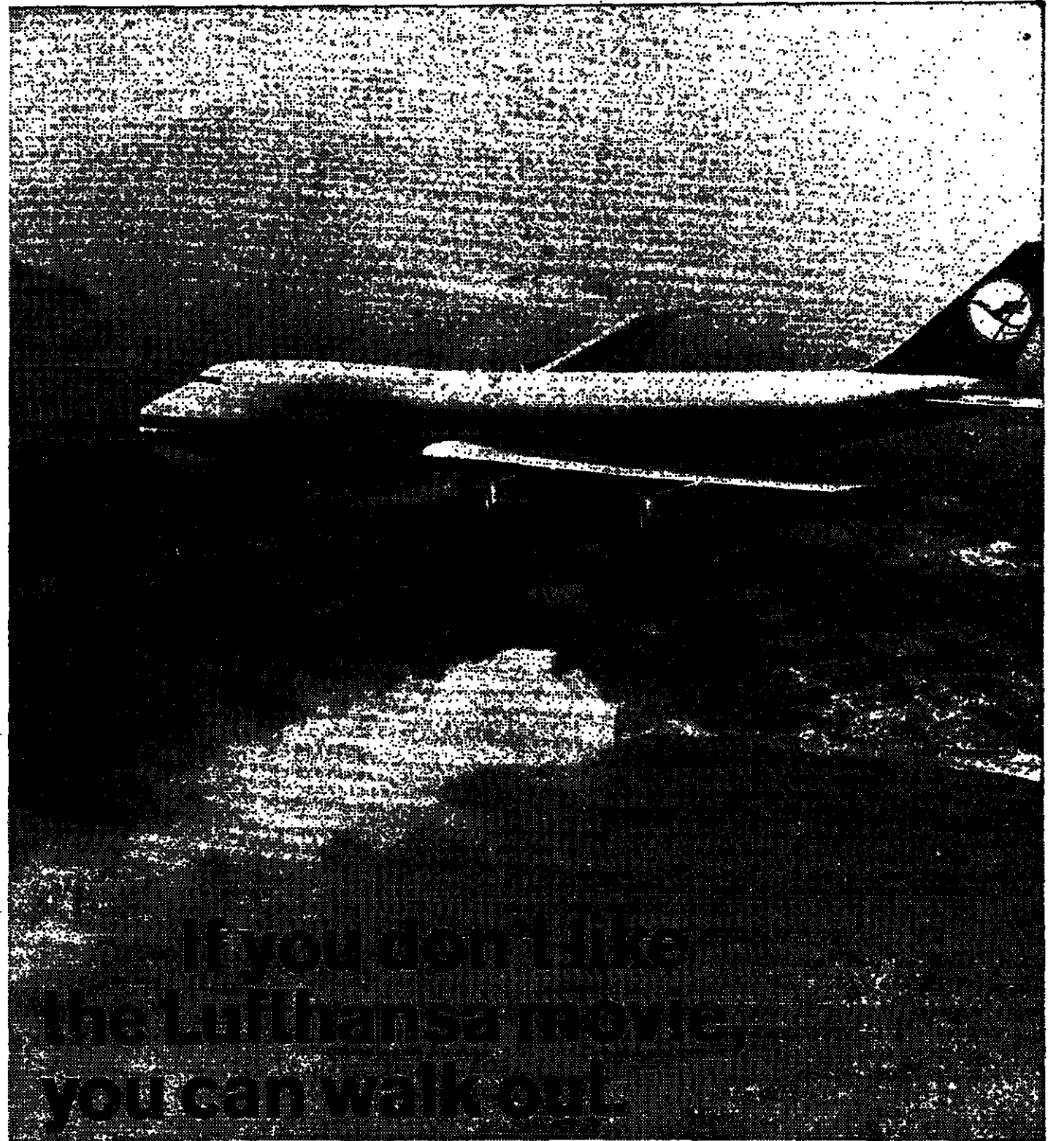
Judge Carswell is a very moderate drinker of scotch at cocktail parties. He is a past president of the Cotillion Club, a group of well-to-do Tallahassee residents who hold four formal dances a year. One of the judge's dancing partners said that he dances "like all the other Georgians do—with a good deal of vigor but not an awful lot of style."

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## Oil Financier O. R. Seagraves Caps to Death From Hotel

HOUSTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Houston oil tycoon O. R. Seagraves, 64, checked into a hotel and asked for "the best room possible." Then he was told: "This is the only one." He fell eight floors to death yesterday.

Seagraves once owned property worth hundreds of millions of dollars. But in 1968 he settled a \$100 million judgment that wiped him out financially, owing to a friend.

That did break him," said O. Payne, of Houston, who said Seagraves had great hopes of starting again.

Before, during the Depression, Seagraves had gone from riches to rags, but was able to build his empire.

Mr. Seagraves was born in Corsicana, Texas, in 1886, quit school after the eighth grade and got a job as a railroad telegrapher. He was working in Galveston when he met William L. Moody Jr., the son of a Galveston financier. They formed the Moody-Seagraves Co. and bought the old Houston Gas and Fuel Co., forming United Gas Corp., which today is United Gas Corp.

Mr. Seagraves once was involved in a \$50 million transaction with John D. Rockefeller. He made a fortune in a Korean gold mine, discovered the Houston oil field and was the largest holder in the Texas oil field.

He also promoted Freeport Gulf Sulphur, Texas Gulf Sulphur and Pan American Sulphur, Mr. Payne said.



## Rough Weather Ahead on the Hill

The 91st Congress began its second session Monday in an atmosphere very different from a year ago. Both President Nixon and the Democratic Congress spent much of 1969 taking the measure of one another. The traditional honeymoon softened at least the early months of the session. The President was more relaxed than his predecessor had been in getting his proposals before Congress. Except in the case of the tax bill, the committees on the Hill were in no hurry. The result was a slow session with few dramatic confrontations and relatively light achievements. A Congressional Quarterly report indicates that about one third of the administration's requests were enacted.

Now the honeymoon is over, and the mid-term congressional elections are just around the next legislative corner. Both parties will presumably be trying to make records on which they can stand in November. Partisan debate is likely to be much sharper. The time available will be much shorter because of the campaigns, and the work load will be much heavier because of the two-thirds carry-over from last year plus the new proposals originating in both the White House and the two houses of Congress. In these circumstances it is discouraging to recall that Congress has not yet passed all the appropriations bills for the fiscal year which began last July.

The problem of the new session will be further magnified by the fact that Congress must face the more controversial and complex Nixon proposals which were put aside last year. Foremost on the list is the welfare reform bill, but there are also others of great importance, including the crime bills, revenue sharing, draft reform, consumer protection, manpower training, postal reform and so forth. Another effort should certainly be made to secure Senate passage of the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, which cleared the House by an overwhelming vote last year.

The biggest problem of all is likely to be the curtailment of spending so as to achieve

a balanced federal budget. President Nixon is reported to have given up the idea of relying upon new excise taxes to bring revenue into line with proposed expenditures. His fears that Congress would not pass such a revenue bill in the wake of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, and that the resulting deficit would give an unfortunate psychological twist to the inflation ratchet, appear to be well founded. The country urgently needs a surplus of revenue in this period when prices are continuing to soar, although at a slightly reduced rate, and when millions of consumers as well as businessmen have come to assume that inflation is an inescapable aspect of our economy.

But pressures for increased spending will be great. Welfare, education, housing and other social requirements cannot be indefinitely postponed. Fortunately, substantial cuts are already being made in military outlays. One of the great legislative battles of 1970 will be concerned with how far this trimming may go without cutting into the quick of national security. Also the space program and every other outlay that cannot be genuinely classed as essential will have to be scrutinized, not only in regard to its own merits but also for the contribution lower outlays can make to a stable economy.

Some highly desirable programs may have to be postponed in this process. Revenue sharing, for example, could be laid aside until there is some revenue to share or until the administration and Congress are ready to adopt a specific tax to provide the desired funds. Such restraints will be most unwelcome to congressmen who have grandiose projects to sponsor on the eve of an election, but the harsh truth is that these legislators boxed themselves in when they slashed taxes with reckless generosity a few weeks ago. Since there is no chance now of changing that decision and since every man, woman and child in the country has an interest in holding inflation within manageable bounds, Congress will be under a very sharp challenge to join in the budget squeeze until prices begin to settle down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Lebanon and the Arab Dilemma

The government of Lebanon faces a nearly hopeless choice as it tries to placate militant Palestinian guerrillas and their followers while maintaining sufficient control over its vulnerable borders to avert a disastrous clash with Israel. The prospects are dim for the continuing success of this desperate balancing act, at which the Lebanese have been adept in the past.

Beirut has called on the guerrillas to halt all training exercises inside refugee camps, to stop placing their officers and troops in populated areas along the border and to stop conducting operations against Israel directly from Lebanese territory. The Lebanese say such actions violate the agreement they signed with guerrilla leaders at Cairo last November.

But the guerrillas charge it is the Lebanese who are backing down from the agreement. It is not likely they will curtail their provocative activities without a fight—at least not enough to prevent an eventual showdown with the Israelis.

The government of Lebanon then must

fight the guerrillas or face the military confrontation with Israel that the Lebanese have prudently avoided for so long. In either case, the militarily weak and politically divided regime is almost certain to lose.

Lebanon's plight represents in an acute form the deepening dilemma facing all the Arab states around Israel's borders. Prodded by Palestinian extremists, who would not hesitate to sacrifice the security of any Arab state to their uncompromising cause, Jordan, Egypt, and to a lesser extent Syria, are increasingly tempted to disaster by their aggressive actions and those of the guerrillas on their soil.

The only hope for all the established Arab leaders lies in the negotiated peace that the United States has been vigorously—and fairly—trying to promote. Any lasting settlement obviously must provide adequate curbs on guerrilla activity, at the same time offering a solution to the Palestinian problem to which sensible Palestinians can rally.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Reluctant Pupil

It has been obvious all along that an improvement in relations between East and West Germany would be a long process requiring a maximum amount of patience and perseverance from both sides.

Walter Ulbricht, although his influence in Moscow is doubtless considerable, cannot fall indefinitely to ignore the Russians' desire to achieve an East-West détente. It is most unlikely that the Soviet Union would permit its talks with West Germany or its proposal for a European security conference to come to naught merely because Bonn refused to grant full recognition to East Germany.

As so often, the key lies with Moscow. As the star pupil in the East European class, Mr. Ulbricht cannot have his ear tugged too violently, but there can be little doubt that he will come round in the end.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### 'Yes, but...'

Unquestionably, the "silent majority," which President Nixon so often invokes as a kind of god, exists and backs him. It likes his style. It trusts him. Yet this is not with-

out reservations. Its "Yes" is a "Yes, but." Mr. Nixon is now in its eyes a "good" President because, by his action on the international scene, he has known how to free a certain America of its complex of being badly loved and of having a bad conscience... The tragedy of Mr. Nixon is that what turns out well for him in the field of foreign policy—a certain art in defusing problems without solving them, by a clever mixture of half-measures—does not at all enable him to cope with his difficulties at home—crime, rising prices, inflation. This is his weak point. This is where he is likely to experience an irreparable failure this year.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The Americans are irresistibly pushed by the political pendulum to downgrade their ambitions. They want to feel less directly involved in world affairs so as to concentrate on solving their serious domestic problems. Even the liberals, traditionally inclined to internationalism, consider that before worrying about the fate of the Africans, Arabs, Japanese and Europeans, America must be concerned with the fate of the Americans.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 21, 1895

NEW YORK—The Royalist uprising in Hawaii was the occasion of an animated debate in Congress yesterday. It is said that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were impelled thereby to send the cruiser Philadelphia to Honolulu. During the debate Senator Fry submitted a resolution declaring that the United States Congress learned with great regret that an attempt had been made to restore the Queen, and calling on President Cleveland at once to dispatch a sufficient naval force in support of the Republic.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 21, 1920

NEW YORK—Another scourge of influenza is sweeping over the country, and in Chicago 1,790 new cases have been reported during the past forty-eight hours. There have been 307 cases of pneumonia, with 50 deaths from influenza and 16 from pneumonia during the period named. Health Commissioner Robertson has sent out a call for 10,000 nurses. At least this number is required to meet the situation. There are also a number of cases reported in New York, but health officials declare it is far from an epidemic as yet.



## The Real Heart of Darkness

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Nigeria's civil war was a second major battle in the struggle to prevent all Africa from dissolving into unmanageable tribal chaos. It was gruesome, brutal and crippled development in the continent's most promising black state. It was also inevitable.

Just like the Congo civil war, which sucked in both the UN and the great powers, the Nigerian insurrection involved two basic elements which, when mixed, produce explosion. Katanga, the rebel Congo province, is rich in copper and uranium. Biafra contains enormous petroleum deposits.

Moreover, both were inflamed by tribalism whose centrifugal force remains the greatest African danger. In each case, great wealth at-

tracted foreign interests and this further encouraged the unhealthy if understandable desire of tribal communities to strike out for themselves.

### Colonial Legacy

Why should that desire be unhealthy? Emperor Haile Selassie, who has made Addis Ababa a continental capital through the Organization of African Unity, once told me: "The colonialists left us many things, including frontiers, that had been delimited. These should be respected because otherwise there would be a danger of war. We are all in favor of keeping existing borders in Africa."

And yet, as Haile Selassie knows, those "existing borders" are hope-

lessly artificial. No state in Africa, north, south, east or west, has truly sensible frontiers based on ethnology or geography.

Were the European nation-state concept to be applied in Africa, every country would be revisionist. Were Woodrow Wilson's self-determination to be practiced, there might be hundreds instead of dozens of African states—with scarcely any of them self-sufficient. Therefore, the OAU solidly supports Haile Selassie's view that the first requisite is to accept the delimited map and get ahead with social and economic reform. Admittedly, Europe's 19th-century grab for African colonies was cynical disregard for either humanity or economics. But now that Africa is largely free, its wisest leaders see that first things must come first.

There is no sense trying to revolutionize the continent politically until its inhabitants can feed, educate and govern themselves.

### Lingua Franca

Africa cannot eliminate the heritage of colonialism simply by forgetting it existed. Indeed, it received good as well as bad things from this legacy—including the immense advantage of English and French as lingua franca enabling thousands of tribes, speaking approximately 700 tongues, to communicate with each other.

These lingua franca represent one of the few basic forces helping to hold Africa's tribal conglomerates together: a European tongue plus freedom's mystique, the pride of accomplishment and the dignity of hope.

Had Katanga or Biafra succeeded in breaking loose, the disruptive power of tribalism would have been vastly enhanced everywhere. There already are other simmering separatist desires: Rwanda's and Kenya's tribal rows, the revolt against an Arab Moslem north by Sudan's black, animist south and the exact reverse in Chad. Even Ethiopia is menaced by similar disputes in Eritrea and Somalia.

Every African state shares citizens of one or more tribes with neighbors. But if the continent allows the emotional pull of clan to rule, it stands no chance of independent survival. It would inevitably attract a new invasion of disguised colonialism.

Okoi Arikpo, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, told me two years ago: "Tribal factors are at the bottom of all our problems, mixed with the struggle for personal power." Endorsing these opinions, Arikpo's boss, Gen. Gowon, concluded:

"I promise and will continue to give assurances to the ordinary Nigerian (the thos were Biafra's main tribe), from the heart, that their safety and the part they play in this country is assured if they can throw out this demon (their secessionist regime) and accept to join their brother Nigerians in making a great, happy nation."

Now Gowon has the chance to put his money where his mouth is. Things in Biafra are likely to develop less unhappily than had been predicted in the event of defeat by the desperate and clever pragmatists, just as things in Katanga are better than its supporters forecast.

Let us as any rate hope so. For at this stage Africa's arabic clan structure must accustom itself to joining in mutually tolerant larger societies that will with time and evolution replace the grim heritage of mumbo jumbo from which the tribes descended.

## A Dilemma for Moscow

## Russia and Indonesia

By Stanley Karnow

JAKARTA—Despite their current attempts to improve their position throughout Southeast Asia, the Russians are showing little progress in Indonesia, the biggest and most populous country in the region.

Here, as elsewhere in the area, the Russians seem to be trapped in a fundamental dilemma.

On the one hand, they are anxious to preserve their presence in this vast archipelago by maintaining normal state relations with Gen. Suharto's government, which succeeded the regime of former President Sukarno following an abortive Communist coup d'état in 1965.

At the same time, they evidently feel compelled to display their displeasure toward the fiercely anti-Communist Suharto government in order to win the sympathy of remnant left-wing elements that have so far been primarily responsive to Communist Chinese influence.

Until now, however, this dual Soviet strategy has misfired. It has managed to irritate the ruling Indonesian establishment without really attracting the so-called "progressive" factions believed to oppose the government.

The most visible indication of strained ties between the two countries has been apparent in the failure to come to terms on Indonesia's \$800 million debt to the Soviet Union.

Sukarno contracted the bulk of this debt in the early 1960s, when he extravagantly purchased Soviet aircraft, warships and other military equipment for his planned campaign to liberate Dutch West New Guinea and subvert the fledgling state of Malaysia.

### Empty Treasury

Since their rise to power, Suharto and his aides have repeatedly tried to persuade the Russians to reschedule the debt repayments. For one thing, the Indonesians have explained, their treasury was bankrupted by Sukarno's whimsical economic policies and, as a consequence, they simply lack the money to reimburse the debt over a 12-year period in accordance with an agreement they reached in Moscow in 1968.

Moreover, the Indonesians contend, they cannot repay the Kremlin while continuing to request a moratorium on their debt of some \$3 billion to the United States and other Western nations.

Speaking to reporters last week, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik disclosed that he may visit Moscow soon to discuss the debt as well as seek renewed Russian aid for suspended Soviet economic projects and spare parts for Soviet military equipment that has fallen into disrepair.

The abandoned Russian projects included a steel mill at Tjileng, in Central Java, and an oceanographic institute at Ambon, in the Molucca Islands.

At present, Soviet diplomats here say, the Kremlin has no intention of supplying additional funds to complete projects unless the debt repayments begin.

"Our policy is one of peaceful coexistence based on mutual advantage," intoned one Russian official. He added: "That means no more credit. Deals must be paid and carry."

Contrasting the current rigidity of the Russians with their flexibility toward Indonesia during the days of the Sukarno regime, Western diplomatic analysts here admit that Moscow is, in effect, penalizing the Suharto government for its zealous anti-Communism.

In the wake of the abortive 1965 coup, the Indonesian Army encouraged the massacre of an estimated half-million suspected Communist and fellow travelers, and the crackdown against alleged leftist activities is still going on.

According to some Western sources, the Russians and the local scoundrels were not entirely unhappy to see the destruction of the Indonesian Communist party which was aligned with Peking, the period prior to the coup.

### New Red Faction

Indeed, these sources suggest pro-Moscow elements and Soviet agents here may have provided the Indonesian Army with the intelligence to stifle an attempted comeback by Communist remnants, mid-1968.

Though Soviet diplomats still do not interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states," read Moscow radio broadcasts here, "they are determined to fill the Indonesian Communists for 'looting' to a king."

Last spring, the Soviet Joint Communist published the formation of a new Indonesian Communist faction called the "Marxist-Leninist group," presumably willed to counter the pro-Chinese wing.

Outlining the "urgent tasks" this group, the Soviet journal urged against "premature" uprising recommending Indonesian Communists concentrate on rebuilding their movement slowly and deliberately.

Informed sources here believe that while Peking is using the residual, Indonesian Communists to persist in Maoist guerrilla warfare, Moscow is advising them to behave more prudently.

While elections are scheduled next year, they will be carefully controlled by the army, meaning, the chances of long-range communist figures being elected are remote.

The best the Russians can do under these circumstances, the fore, is to strive to maintain foothold here in the hope that future will somehow turn in their favor. Judging from present prospects, that future is very far off.

## Letters

### Unions and Public

Since the destructive activities of labor unions have always been the nation, it is hardly since the Wagner Act was passed in 1935, it should be good news that President Nixon will soon propose the first major labor law changes in more than 30 years (JETT, Jan. 12). But is it really good?

Before any constructive laws can be framed, certain sacred cows of the labor movement must be demolished. The most important is the deep-seated superstition that unions and their members are outside the general law and must be free to do those things to gain their objectives that would be regarded as criminal if done by any of the rest of us.

While union leaders loudly proclaim the rights of labor, they have so vociferously denied the rights of others including employers, consumers and nonunion workers.

But the silliest myth of all is the mindless assumption, on the part of employee and employer alike, that without collective bargaining it would be impossible to determine the remuneration of labor. Yet what hope is there that effective legislation will materialize when Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz himself expresses concern that whatever is done to protect the public must not "destroy the bargaining process"? For if labor

union privileges are too sacred to be abolished, how can the public be protected?

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY,

London.

### Detergent Pollution

Your correspondent, Walter G. Iwan (JETT Jan. 19) appears to have been misled on the subject of water pollution by detergents and phosphates.

The detergents we use contain a toxic material (the detergent per). This organic material is highly toxic to fish, and comes in many kinds: "biodegradable" or not. Older, stable type was a great nuisance. All countries have had to deal with the "biodegradable" or are in the process of doing so. Detergents also contain a quantity of phosphates. As Mr. Iwan reports, phosphates may accelerate algal growth in rivers and lakes. This acceleration is nature's way of purifying water. It means the death of algae and danger for some European lakes.

There is no relation between change to biodegradable detergents and phosphate content. Although detergents are part of the problem, the chief danger is their presence in rivers.

DOMINIQUE LARRE,  
Centre Français d'Informations de l'Eau,  
Paris.



# How U.S. Foreign Policy Is Made and Who Makes It

(Continued from Page 1)

...this money problem—... President Nixon's supporters... that he cannot be seriously outflanked on the right... to his earlier career... "No," said a high official, "is going to call Nixon a 'patriot'... But this factor cuts both ways.

...the administration... are misgivings among... President Nixon's tendency at times... high domestic pressure... back to the narrow, conservative political base that... provided his launching pad for... the presidency.

**Appeal and Glibes**

His appeal to "the silent majority" in his Nov. 3 speech... Vietnam, and Vice-President... Agnew's glibes at the... liberal establishment... whether the administration... can be deflected from its... course of a less-engaged... foreign policy.

...there should be "a bad... in U.S. attempts to... Vietnam, or an... East or elsewhere... American pride or honor, some... American... would... to the right and... more combative course of... that "the old Nixon" rep...

...Official claim that no do... differences divide policy... in the Nixon administration... that each of the... "pragmatists" differ... among themselves.

...The four most important men... advising the President on... foreign policy are Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Rogers, Defense Secretary... Mr. Laird, and one who... was not very visible at the... Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who in his own way... may be the most influential... of all.

...These are joined on all major... issues by Richard C. Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

...These six men are somewhat... equivalent to President John F. Kennedy's inner circle, the "Tuesday lunch group," which usually... included Mr. Helms and Gen. Wheeler. The six in effect... comprise an executive committee of the National Security Council.

...One other official must be... added as an influence on policy: Elliott L. Richardson, Under Secretary of State. He is Mr. Kissinger's opposite number at the State in the long-range planning of policy, and the two men frequently confer. Mr. Richardson also directs the departmental bureaucracy—he is the "inside" man, Mr. Rogers the "outside" man. Like Mr. Rogers, Mr. Richardson is a former attorney general of Massachusetts, came to Washington as an ambassador in foreign affairs but has learned rapidly.

**Kissinger's Image**

The most publicized of the foreign-policy advisers is Mr. Kissinger, alternatively pictured as hero and villain.

The 46-year-old Kissinger, a foreign-policy consultant to Democrats and Republicans alike, has been described by friend and foe as "a dynamo" and a "one-man band," commands the crossroads between the President and the foreign-policy bureaucracy.

When the bureaucratic establishment has submitted its choices for action, it is Mr. Kissinger who often underlines what he himself recommends, or writes his own recommendations on the report, or tells the President orally if asked—as he usually is.

A conceptual thinker, he has learned much (but still not enough, critics contend) about how to function in a bureaucracy. Many also challenge his views on Vietnam and other topics. He was once a "dove" because he secretly helped to transmit an overture to Hanoi on a bombing halt for the Johnson administration. Now he talks disdainfully of academic "theologians" colleagues who make unreasonable



**PIGEON FEED**—Manuel Madíros is a man with a warm heart, as these 500 or so pigeons would be glad to testify. But he is up against a cold and cruel world, which has ordered him to get rid of these stray birds or face legal action. Mr. Madíros, who enjoys feeding all the birds he can find at his Fairhaven, Mass., home, says the reason for his present trouble is that the neighbors are jealous. One neighbor, however, who says that about 200 of those flying feedboxes perch on his roof while awaiting their daily repast, claims that there is another, very good reason.

## Negro's Odyssey Wins Daley Favor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—James E. Hobson, known as "Cayman" when he accumulated 43 jail sentences as leader of one of Chicago's largest black street gangs, was honored by Mayor Richard J. Daley and the City Council yesterday.

The council had not made an about-face—Mr. Hobson had, with the help of a judge who thought he could become a leader, he entered the Army and has returned from 14 months of combat in Vietnam with eight decorations. He now has a ninth—Chicago's Medal of Merit.

"I had to do it over again. I hope I wouldn't do it again. But I was in the same predicament, I'd probably do it because I wouldn't know what was happening to me," Mr. Hobson said of his membership in the gang, the Conservative Vice Lords.

## Pravda Hints Foreigners Face Trial in Demonstration

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Moscow hinted today that three foreigners who staged demonstrations in Moscow last weekend, demanding the liberation of Soviet political prisoners, face trial here.

Foreigners who have put on three comparable demonstrations in the last two years were deported.

A long commentary in Pravda also suggested that the presence of Western correspondents at the demonstrations was "symptomatic." It singled out two newsmen for strong criticism—Ennio Carretto of the Italian newspaper *L'Espresso* and the composer Dmitri Shostakovich to intervene for the freedom of Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and other dissidents who have been imprisoned or sent to mental homes.

**Ennio Link Seen**

The Pravda commentator linked the demonstrators' organizations, Europe Civilia and the Flemish Union of Catholic University Students, to the anti-Soviet émigré organization NTS (National League Alliance). NTS reportedly has ties to the CIA and Pravda noted "it is also found that remarkable that all three sets of demonstrators' handbills came from the same manufacturers."

Finally, the commentator said: "The Soviet people give a hearty welcome to all who come to the Soviet Union with a clear conscience to see the life of the country. But we shall never tolerate provocateurs and hoodlums hiding behind a tourist visa."

"One may assume that the judicial organs will investigate the activities of these violators of public order. They are political provocateurs who interfere in our affairs, in an attempt to abuse the honor and dignity of Soviet citizens," he said.

Almost half of the Pravda article was devoted to the attack on Mr. Carretto and Mr. Collings. They were accused of offenses varying from "lack of interest in serious studies of Soviet life" to "talkativeness in the field of anti-Soviet activities." Mr. Carretto was described as "engaged in activities quite incompatible with the status of a foreign correspondent." In the past, this phrase has been the explanation for expulsion of journalists.

At TSSM on Saturday one young man glared at Teresa Arimusi, one of the demonstrators, and said to Western newsmen, "We spit on our own affairs." But dozens of other people were seen to fold the leaflets away after careful reading.

Pravda by devoting so much space to the demonstrations, made its eight million readers aware of something only hundreds or at most thousands had known. Attacking the foreign press raised at least the possibility of wider international complications.

## FDA Letter to U.S. Doctors Underlines Risk of the Pill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The Food and Drug Administration yesterday urged the nation's doctors to pay close attention to the risks involved in the use of birth-control pills.

Letters calling attention to the latest information on blood clot problems related to the use of the pills were mailed to 381,000 doctors and hospital administrators.

Labeling of the pills has been revised, as recommended by the report of the FDA's Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology that was made public in September. The new labeling calls attention to the risks of thromboembolic blood clots problems in use of the pills, an FDA spokesman said yesterday.

The letter, signed by Dr. Charles E. Davis, commissioner of food and drugs, asked doctors to familiarize themselves with the new labeling, particularly the cautionary material.

**Advising Patient**

"As the prescribing physician you are in the best position to determine the extent of your discussion of this material with your patient," Dr. Edwards' letter said.

"In most cases a full disclosure of the potential adverse effects of these products would seem advisable, thus permitting the participation of the patient in the assessment of the risks associated with the method."

The letter also asked doctors to report to the drug agency any adverse reactions associated with the use of the birth-control pills in order to help in the continuing assessment of the drug's safety.

The advisory committee's report in September said studies in the United States and Great Britain suggest that use of the pills may cause about three deaths from thromboembolic problems in every 100,000 women using the pills for a year. This was said to add less than 3 percent to the deaths from all causes among users of the pills.

Information released by the Food and Drug Administration yesterday indicated that the hospitalization rate among British women, aged 20 to 44, using the pills is 47 per 100,000 as compared with 150 per 100,000 among non-users.

Recently a British study reported that there is greater risk of blood clot problems in pills with a relatively high content of estrogen, than in those with a low estrogen content. The pills in current use are generally based on two types of hormones related to the female fertility cycle. These are estrogens and progesterone. No data has been released yet from the British studies, but the FDA said it expects to receive and analyze this data soon.

The report in September from the FDA advisory committee noted that no effective drug can be completely safe and that, in consequence, evaluation of drug safety requires a weighing of benefits against risk.

The report said the consensus of the advisory committee was that the birth-control pill's ratio of benefit to risk was sufficiently high to justify the designation safe within the intent of the Federal Food and Drug laws.

## Scientist Sees Bias Behind Pill Hearings

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 20 (AP)—A scientist who has helped develop the oral contraceptive says the current congressional hearings into its possible dangers are "politically motivated" and the public is being misled.

Dr. Robert B. Greenblatt, 64, chairman of the endocrinology department of the Medical College of Georgia, claimed that in 1960—before contraceptive pills existed—66 out of every 100,000 women developed cancer of the breast. In 1965, the figure was 66.5 in 100,000.

If the hormones used in the pill caused cancer of the breast, the figure should have doubled or tripled, he declared. "If women on the pill get cancer, it is just coincidental."

**One-Sided Experts**

Dr. Greenblatt charged in an interview yesterday that six of the eight experts called to testify before a Senate subcommittee investigating birth-control pills were against the pill.

"Why don't they invite some of us who are for the pill? The great silent majority isn't being heard from in this case," he said.

He noted that the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pulled its membership and found that 87 percent were in favor of the pill.

He noted that the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists pulled its membership and found that 87 percent were in favor of the pill.

## Italy's Center, Left Parties Again Hold Coalition Talks

ROME, Jan. 20 (AP)—Leaders of Italy's four center-left parties convened a closed-door summit meeting tonight as word spread that a new coalition government could be patched together in a matter of weeks.

The meeting came amid an upsurge in labor and other protests. Bus and gas workers were on strike and a clamor for more pay reached Pope Paul VI from his own clerks at the Vatican.

The national secretaries of the Christian Democrats, Socialists (PSI), United Socialist (PSDI) and Republican parties met at the Christian Democrat headquarters in downtown Rome.

It was the third such meeting since Dec. 12, when terrorist bombings killed 15 persons and stirred party leaders into making another try at sorting out Italy's chronic political disarray.

Unofficial party sources said the contacts were going so well that Premier Mariano Rumor might submit his Christian Democrat cabinet's resignation by next Monday. This formal gesture would open a "crisis" leading to a new coalition government to replace the minority one in power since last Aug. 6.

The politicians said Mr. Rumor was likely to succeed himself as premier.

Before a new government can be formed, however, the two feuding Socialist parties in the center-left must reach compromises on a number of issues that still divide them.

The most important of these is the center-left's relations with Italy's big Communist party. The PSI wants to continue collaborating with the Communists in all-leftist city administrations. The moderate PSDU wants the door shut to Communists on all levels of government.

Although labor agitation was far below levels of last autumn's strikes by millions of industrial workers, several categories were still gripped by unrest.

As part of nationwide sporadic strikes, bus and trolley employees went off the job for four hours in Rome and other cities today in demands for more pay.

## Albania Reveals Signature Of New Trade Pact With China

VIENNA, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Albania announced the signature today of a new trade and financial pact with Communist China that would establish even closer ties between the two fraternal countries.

At the same time, the Albanian news agency said China warmly welcomed the pact, which was described by the Albanian press as a "corner of fire" in a global pact with the Soviet Union.

Analysis here considered it significant that the completion of a new economic pact between Communist China and its lone ally in Europe coincided with the opening of the talks between the United States and China, in Warsaw today, and that these events were accompanied by a barrage of anti-American invective from Tiana.

The experts declared themselves convinced that the Albanian statements had been carefully timed by Chinese advisers, who are known to play a paramount role in Tiana.

In advertising its increased help to Albania, the analysts suggested, China wanted to emphasize that it was sticking by its friends and was able to do something for them. By authorizing new anti-American outbursts, the experts said, Peking intended to stress its doctrinal inflexibility and its continued deep distrust of the United States, despite its contacts with Washington.

Thus far, the Albanian press has not mentioned the U.S.-Chinese talks in Warsaw.

## London Urges Dam to Hold Thames Tide Studies to Begin On Barrier Form

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The government was urged today by the Greater London Council to protect London from possible river flooding by financing a \$120 million tide-control barrier across the Thames.

Although political controversy developed over the imminence of flood danger, with Conservatives more alarmed than Labor politicians, Anthony Greenwood, the Labor government's minister of housing and local government, said "London must be defended," and promised early action.

The nature of the movable barrier is to be determined after further studies of forms of rising and retractable gates.

One suggestion entails a 200-foot-high drop-gate barrier, with each of three sections raised and lowered to speed or check the tide. When a section is lowered, a steel flap extends beneath the water surface to lock onto an underwater sill projecting from the river bed. The barrier would be fitted with a lock for ships.

**Council Proposal**

The London Council proposed the barrier across the 400-yard-wide Thames at Woolwich, about nine miles downriver from the center of London. The council suggested Orfordness in the same area as an alternate site where the cost would be \$132 million.

Plans for controlling or containing the Thames with barriers or higher river walls have been discussed for years, but the studies have gained momentum since the 1953 disaster along the east coast of England in 1953 in which 307 persons died.

The danger to London comes from the possibility of a "surge tide," which occasionally results from a northwesterly gale forces too much water down the narrow North Sea and up the Thames estuary.

Normally the Thames flows about four feet below the top of the river wall at London Bridge. The coincidence of a surge tide with a spring high tide could result in water up to ten feet higher, expert studies have argued. A surge tide in 1965 coincided with low water and came to within six inches of flooding. The 1953 tide also occurred at low water.

The danger is compounded, experts have argued, because London is sinking about six inches every 50 years and because the amount of water coming up the river on the infrequent surge tides has increased over the past 300 years.

## Target Is Marseilles Drug War Publicity Nettles U.S., French Narcotic Agents

MARSEILLES (UPI)—Called by radio to an interview, Chief Commissaire Maurice (The Beard) Hug left his men staked out near a suspect bar and returned to his office a little out of sorts.

Like other French and American narcotics agents, the commissaire was irritated on several counts by publicity generated in Washington recently when the White House announced a diplomatic breakthrough in the war on drugs. High officials were quoted as having said that France had agreed for the first time to cooperate with the United States in breaking up the heroin processing industry based in the Marseilles area.

Agents of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics in Paris and Marseilles agreed that cooperation by the French police has been "100 percent" as one of them put it, ever since the bureau opened offices in France more than 15 years ago.

Commissaire Hug, whose men have tracked down four heroin laboratories in the last seven years, two of them in the last ten months, and made a score of major drug seizures, was also doubtful about the sharp increase in manpower he is to receive under the French-American agreement.

"In a kitchen the size of this office," he said, "there'd be room for four cooks. Fifteen would only get in one another's way."

Commissaire Guy Denis, chief of criminal police in southeast France, agreed: "We can add more men," he said, "but we can't multiply information."

Narcotics agents acknowledge that most of their arrests stem from tips by what Commissaire Denis snidely called "honorable correspondents" or stool pigeons. Newspaper accounts of alert customs guards who discover heroin concealed in the fenders and doors of automobiles are dismissed as "fluff."

Until recently, illicit drugs were not considered an important problem in France. The climate has changed, largely because of the deaths of a girl and a boy in the southeast last summer from overdoses of heroin.

According to agents and other observers here, the drug trade is a world of many more or less independent specialists and entrepreneurs. Marseilles gangsters are believed to finance some deals, but "bankers" like Denis at Antibes. Other categories are smugglers, often former seamen, the chemists and pushers.

Commissaire Hug estimates that there are "certainly one, probably two and maybe three" heroin laboratories now operating in his district. American agents think there may be eight or ten. They reason that the biggest laboratory yet found, the one at Antibes, turned out about 12 pounds of heroin a day, while the United States may consume up to ten times as much.

Meanwhile, spurred by French public opinion and American political pressure, the French are redoubling their men and efforts.

## The Aku Uka Of Wukari Dies Of Natural Causes

LAGOS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Aku Uka of Wukari, who hired bodyguards to prevent tribal elders from cutting off his head as tradition demanded, has died, the Daily Times reported today.

The paper said the Aku Uka, 56-year-old Malam Adi Bwaye, died Sunday after falling ill in December. He had been under hospital treatment, which also runs against tribal customs.

His tribe, the Junkuns, demand that their chief be killed after his seven-year term. The Aku Uka defied the custom and caused nationwide controversy.

An opinion poll in the Lagos Times showed a majority favored allowing him to live, although a number of readers felt that custom must be observed.

## Fugitive Orphan Evades Police, 3 Brothers Held

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 20 (AP)—Helped by a children's underground, orphan Terry Seeny disappeared in Birmingham's industrial slums today after escaping a police raid that captured his three runaway brothers.

Fourteen policemen with dogs who caught up with the boys at the home of a family friend returned twins Roy and Billy, 15, and Freddy, 12, to a reform school from which they ran away Sunday to join Terry.

Terry, 13, scrambled over rooftops into a maze of derelict buildings in an area where he had been hiding out since running away from a reform school a month ago. Friends have fed him and their mothers have occasionally given him a place to sleep.

Terry emerged this week for interviews that resulted in headlines in British newspapers. He told reporters he would not give himself up until the 13 children in his family, orphaned when their widowed mother died in October, were reunited.

## Paris Amusements

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### PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES, Wednesday, January 22th, 8 p.m. (Voltaire-O.L.L.)  
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**O.R.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA**  
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Soloist: Isaac  
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"Mozartiana" — Concerto for violin



By Eugenia Sheppard

**Music**

**By David Stevens**

Catmur conceived his work not as standard theater but as a spectacle using "all forms of dramatic expression from lyric monologue to collective theater, including mime, dialogue, farce and chorus." Kelemen, likewise, includes every means available to a modern opera house—vocal expression from bel canto to a three-part *Sprechstimme*, electronic, alongside a full orchestra and a full array of recorded and electronic effects that pour over the audience.

**By William Weaver**

In coming to Naples, and in choosing the role of Violetta, Miss Sills was running a risk. The Neapolitans do not always accept stars that the Milanese have hailed, and "La Traviata" is an opera with many memories for the San Carlo public, especially memories of Renata Tebaldi, who was warmly, perhaps even polemically, acclaimed here only a short time after

**By Henry Pleasants**

She had an enormous success, and it baffled me. Her singing is that of the vocally untutored—pleasant enough within an octave but elsewhere unfocused, with nothing below the middle at all and



\_\_\_\_\_

expressionist sets of André Majewski created the appropriate dark and ominous atmosphere.

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By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

cross-eyed paid assassin of the movie comedy "Une Veuve en Or," a delightful *jantaisiste*, appears here in a repertory of cameo sketches, most of them

Luis Mariano, the romantic idol of a vast public. His photograph must adorn over half the concierge loges in town. He is such an invincible

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International Herald Tribune

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# ed Acts to Ease Tight with Crasp on Bank Credit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Spre-).—The Federal Reserve Board tonight to ease the long-standing stranglehold on bank credit, and promptly found itself set of feeding inflation in the Fed States.

The Fed raised the level of a tier of ceilings on the interest commercial banks can pay deposits—among them the long-iced 6.25 percent ceiling on its of \$100,000 and up which banks depend on for much their liquidity.

William F. Feltman of the Board's Banking Committee called the Fed's action "a landmark step for the economic well-being of the nation."

Simply looks in high interest over a long period of time, said Rep. Feltman, a long-time of high interest rates.

Feltman called upon President Nixon to use the full authority of the White House to control interest rates.

The committee next month will hearings on the housing market and a spokesman said the Fed will not likely be before the committee next month.

William Feltman, D. Wis., chairman of the House-Senate Economic Committee, also called the Fed's action, saying restrictive monetary policies be Fed was beginning to ease pressure on the large of market banks.

A spokesman for giant Chase National Bank in New York, on the other hand, said the bank well the news and will be studying its effects.

New Rates

A top new rate for certificates of deposit of at least one year and \$100,000 or more is percent, up from 6.25 percent, a 100-day time deposit certificate of deposit could earn 6.25 percent rate, up from 6 percent.

A new ceiling on effective rate, a board also disclosed it was a 10 percent reserve requirement on funds obtained by banks through issuing commercial paper on similar obligation by bank affiliates, including parent holding companies, adopted, this proposal would effect Feb. 26. It had formerly imposed to outlaw the issuance such paper by bank-related entities.

These moves were taken within framework of continued over-riding restraint, the board said, to keep the money market in a state of ease so as not to foster inflation and large movements of money into the banking system that could cause distortions in financial flows or lead to an surge in bank lending.

more U.S. Price  
costs for Steel

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (Special).—The American Iron and Steel Institute said today it is increasing the base price of its grades of steel in line with the U.S. industry hikes this week.

A inland section followed yesterday's American Steel Corp. boost for hot-rolled, cold-rolled, and other steel products, raising prices by 3 percent. If this increase becomes general, about 30 percent of total U.S. industry ship-ment would be involved.

Steel Corp. has raised its of steel products, including structural shapes by 3.5 percent, following a Bethlehem move last Friday.

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Steel Output in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—Steel production in the United States totaled a record 141,027 million net tons last year, according to a preliminary tabulation by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Oil Pipeline Set for Panama; Alaskan Venture Is Delayed

PANAMA, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Panamanian government has signed an agreement with British Overseas Airways Corp. to build an oil pipeline across the Isthmus of Panama which, according to its promoters, will compete with the Panama Canal.

The pipeline, to cost not more than \$80 million when completed 30 months from now, will depend on crude oil flowing from Alaska and the Pacific coast of South America to the Atlantic, and particularly the U.S. East Coast, for its revenues.

The Panama Canal revenues from tanker transits depend principally on traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But increasing quantities of oil have been coming through the canal from Colombia and Ecuador destined for U.S. consumption.

The pipeline project, on which construction is to start in six months, involves a 30-inch line linking the Gulf of San Blas with Chepillo Island on Panama's Pacific coast. Initially, 36-inch submarine pipelines at each end will link with a single buoy mooring for tankers with capacities up to 120,000 tons. The second stage of the project will double the capacity of the pipeline to 240,000 gallons of oil daily. Tank farms at either end will have a storage capacity of 1.75 million barrels. The first stage is to cost \$55 million. The second stage will cost the balance of the maximum of \$80 million that the consortium is advancing the Panamanian government.

The Panamanian-owned pipeline will also be wholly Panamanian-run, with an operating staff of 400.

The two other members of the building consortium are Thyssen Stahlunion-Export, of Dusseldorf, and Cia. Italiana Trans-Oceano, of Genoa.

Britain and Germany are to provide the materials as well as the finance for the project. The pipeline is designed for one-way Pacific to Atlantic traffic only.

Nickel-less Stainless Steel Claimed in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Nisshin Steel Co. of Japan said it has successfully developed a new type of stainless steel which does not contain nickel.

Nisshin said it hopes to start commercial production of the steel in the near future. The firm declined to give details of the process.

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ONE WAY OUT—Seat-of-the-pants method of evacuating the 747 is used by Boeing employees during round-the-clock emergency exit tests which yesterday finally resulted in Federal Aviation Administration clearance for commercial flights. Pan American World Airways, after 50 special tests, will now go ahead with its New York to London 747 inaugural flight this evening.

## Battle on Financial Structure In Common Market Still On

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (AP).—With all but their closest advisers barred from the conference room, foreign ministers from the European Common Market countries fought into the night for a compromise that would clear the way to talks on British membership.

Hendrik De Koster, number two man in the Dutch Foreign Ministry, told reporters: "I don't see any compromise but the one we reached last December."

Holland has been the country pushing hardest for British membership.

The compromise reached Dec. 22 gave France an extended guarantee of financial aid for the disposal of its farm surpluses. France insisted on the promise as a condition for talks with Britain.

At the same time, Holland got an agreement that the European Parliament, now little more than a talking shop, would begin to get some real power over the Common Market budget. The most important thing would come only after 1976—the power to raise Common Market spending within strictly defined limits.

The European Parliament would then get the right to dispose of as much as one percentage point of a new tax now in the process of being adopted by the Common Market countries—the value-added tax. This percentage point is expected to produce \$5 billion a year.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann agreed to this but with the reservation that he would have to consult his government. He returned today with an objection from a group reportedly led by Defense Minister Michel Debré, one of former President Charles de Gaulle's strongest supporters.

French Objection

The French objection is that if the European Parliament gets the power to raise the spending of the Common Market, even within limits, it will be getting a power that the French Assembly doesn't have. The French Constitution says that the government, not parliament, must initiate increased spending.

Mr. De Koster said that some other governments might be able to accept the financial arrangement without the increase in power for the European Parliament, but Holland could not. There is a strong sentiment in Holland for strengthening the supranational element in the Common Market.

It was expected that the foreign ministers would have to return to Brussels Feb. 4 for more argument.

Timetable Could Slow

Asked if the fight could slow down the timetable for talks between the Common Market and Britain, Mr. De Koster said: "It could, though it shouldn't."

On Dec. 23, a Common Market summit meeting agreed that preparation for talks with Britain should be completed by June 30. British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart has said the talks could start by then or even sooner.

Steel Output in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—Steel production in the United States totaled a record 141,027 million net tons last year, according to a preliminary tabulation by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

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## Sun Oil Profits Slumped in 1969

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Sun Oil Co. reported a 7.3 percent decline in earnings for 1969, but an upturn in the fourth quarter, when profits gained 2.6 percent.

Company chairman Robert G. Dunlop blamed the fall for the year on Sun's share of losses sustained by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. and on increases in both U.S. and foreign income taxes.

The year's earnings came to \$153 million, or \$3.88 a share, compared with \$164 million, \$4.24 a share, in 1968. Revenue, however, was up 2.5 percent to \$1.55 billion from \$1.5 billion in the year-ago period.

In the fourth quarter, profits rose to \$39 million, or \$1.00 a share, from \$38 million, or 99 cents a share, while revenue jumped 9.5 percent to \$470 million from \$430 million.

Bank Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Two giant New York bank holding companies reported sharp increases in net income last year.

Marine Midland Bank Inc. said its profits, computed according to the new accounting procedures that require provision for loan losses and securities transactions, had advanced 35.1 percent to \$45.89 million, or \$3.70 a share, compared with \$33.92 million, \$2.78 a share, in 1968.

Charter New York Corp., parent of Irving Trust, had net income of \$23.13 million, or \$3.25 a share, an 18.8 percent increase from the \$19.47 million, \$2.82 a share, in 1968.

However, under the old reporting method, Marine Midland's year-to-year gain would have been pared to 18.6 percent from 33.1 and Charter would have shown a tiny decline.

U.S. Plywood

U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers reported a 10 percent gain in profits for 1969, even though fourth-quarter earnings dropped by 31 percent.

Fourth-quarter net was \$11.41 million, or 32 cents a share, down from \$15.55 million, 52 cents a share, in the like year-ago period. Revenue also slipped, but only by \$1.5 million.

A.O. Smith

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 254.5 | 272.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 14.56 | 11.64 |
| Per Share          | 5.84  | 4.68  |

Cabot Corp.

|                    | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 51.3 | 45.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 3.9  | 3.4  |
| Per Share          | 0.78 | 0.67 |

Calgon Industries

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 290.9 | 265.1 |
| Profits (millions) | 14.72 | 13.96 |
| Per Share          | 4.05  | 3.83  |

Fourth Quarter

|                    | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 78.0 | 69.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.01 | 3.97 |
| Per Share          | 1.10 | 1.09 |

Caterpillar Tractor

|                    | 1969    | 1968    |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Revenue (millions) | 2,000.0 | 1,700.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 142.5   | 121.5   |
| Per Share          | 2.51    | 2.14    |

Detroit Edison

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 88.2  | 76.2  |
| Profits (millions) | 56.14 | 54.74 |
| Per Share          | 1.95  | 1.90  |

Diamond Shamrock

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 941.3 | 524.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 30.67 | 34.57 |
| Per Share          | 1.54  | 1.83  |

EN Lilly

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 537.4 | 478.5 |
| Profits (millions) | 83.8  | 70.7  |
| Per Share          | 2.51  | 2.15  |

Ex-Cell-O Corp.

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 358.0 | 355.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 28.3  | 22.0  |
| Per Share          | 2.63  | 2.55  |

Joy Manufacturing

|                    | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 62.5 | 64.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 9.8  | 2.4  |
| Per Share          | 0.61 | 0.52 |

Qtr. to Dec. 31

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 217.8 | 205.3 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.36  | 5.91  |
| Per Share          | 0.49  | 0.69  |

First Half

|                    | 1969   | 1968  |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 423.95 | 389.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 8.94   | 10.78 |
| Per Share          | 1.01   | 1.25  |

First Quarter

|                    | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 62.5 | 64.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 9.8  | 2.4  |
| Per Share          | 0.61 | 0.52 |

## Rally Erases Early Losses On Big Board

Leading Averages Up; Turnover Increases

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The rally acted as the market bell-weather once again.

This statement by a Wall Street broker underscored the rebound in glamour stocks today after two sessions of sagging prices. Popular averages on the New York Stock Exchange, meanwhile, posted small gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 1.78 to 771.85. Standard & Poor's 500 added 0.18 at 89.83 and the NYSE index gained 0.09 at 50.36.

After a somewhat ragged showing in early trading, the market began to turn firmer shortly after the noon hour. By the final bell, the number of advancing issues almost caught even with the decliners. The final reading was 627 up and 659 down.

In the two previous days, IBM had tumbled a total of 31 1/2 points after reporting a slight dip in fourth-quarter earnings. Today, the number of advancing issues almost caught even with the decliners. The final reading was 627 up and 659 down.

Telex Gains

Telex Corporation, which had withstood the recent slide among the glamour, reassessed its standing as the market's current favorite. It ran up 8 points to 136 in active trading, after yesterday's surge of 11 7/8 fueled by sharply higher earnings.

Furthermore, Telex sold at a record price of 137 7/8, with the company's stake in peripheral equipment for computers serving as one attraction. Over the last year, Telex sold as low as 20 3/4.

Pollution-control issues shared honors with the glamour-laden computer stocks as volume on the NYSE, expanding on the afternoon rally, totaled 11.05 million shares. In the dreary "Blue Monday" session, turnover had been a slow 9.5 million shares.

Buffalo Forge rose 4 5/8 to 52 1/4. Aqua-Chem ran up 4 1/2 to 58 3/4 and American Air Filter added 4 5/8 to 54 5/8. Zurn Industries gained 2 7/8 at 35 3/8, while Dorr-Oliver rose a point at 18 3/8.

Poster Wheeler, climbing 3 1/4 to 21 1/4, was the best percentage gainer—an advance attributed by some analysts to the company's identification with the anti-pollution field. Bell Intercontinental, up 1 7/8 to 13 3/4, scored the next highest percentage gain. It holds the controlling interest in Wheelabrator, an American Stock Exchange-listed maker of pollution control equipment.

One conjecture in Wall Street was that President Nixon might have some kind words to say about pollution control in his State of the Union speech tomorrow. On New Year's Day, the President had pledged a "now or never" fight against pollution.

Continental Telephone, thanks to a single block of nearly 400,000 shares, was the volume leader. It fell 3/8 to 21.

## IBM Beating No Surprise To Some Analysts in N.Y.

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (WP).—Any mutual fund that didn't know what was coming shouldn't be in business. That was the way one Wall Street analyst reacted to the stock market's pummeling of International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer manufacturer.

The stock of the giant electronics company fell 19 3/4 points yesterday to close at \$350 a share, bringing its loss to 31 1/2 points in two trading sessions. In all, the market value of IBM's 113 million shares was trimmed by \$4.18 billion in the two-day selling spree—and at least some analysts think Wall Street is wrong.

Today, after a delayed opening, IBM began with a loss of some five points. By the close, however, it was trading near its high of the day with a gain of 6 1/2 at 356 1/2.

The selling was touched off late on Friday when IBM reported that earnings in the fourth quarter of 1969 were 0.6 percent lower than in the same quarter of 1968. It was the first year-to-year decline for any quarter since September, 1968.

Some analysts noted that buying over the past week or two—a period when the market was generally slipping—lacked the participation of large investing institutions. "There wasn't any of that stay-put money," was the way one analyst put it.

Behind the Figures

Analysts looking behind the figures, though, were not as thunderstruck as the market traders seemed to be. They pointed out—and a spokesman for IBM confirmed—that the fourth quarter of 1968 had been the biggest three-month period in the history of the company and the last quarter of 1969 ranked second in all-time profit.

The problem, they said, seemed to lie in a marked cooling-off in outright purchases of IBM computers. Although the company does not break down gross income in terms of sales, service and rentals, chairman Thomas J. Watson Jr. said that "the marked decline in purchasing activity in the United States was sufficient to cause a decline in gross income and earnings from domestic operations."

On the other hand, he pointed out—with the agreement of some analysts—that rentals and service are considered a better measure of the company's growth. In 1968, rentals and service income rose by 15.4 percent and, in 1969, by 15.1 percent.

"It may still be a little high," one portfolio manager said, "but it won't be long before the funds will start coming in again."

## Plessey Reports Earnings Up

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Plessey Co. reported today an 18 percent gain in net profits for both the second quarter and first half of the fiscal year.

Profits in the quarter, ended Dec. 31, rose to the equivalent of 7.93 million from the \$6.72 million of the year-ago quarter. Revenues climbed 14 percent to \$118.08 million from \$103.68 million in the year-earlier period.

In the six months, profits totaled \$14.16 million, up from \$12 million. Revenues rose 13 percent to \$225.84 million from \$199.68 million in the year-ago period.

F.W. Woolworth

F.W. Woolworth and Co. Ltd. reported a 5 percent decline in earnings for 1969, while revenues rose 5.5 percent to \$748.8 million from \$710.4 million in 1968. Profits for the year dropped to \$46 million from \$51.12 million.

First Quarter

|                    | 1969 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Revenue (millions) | 62.5 | 64.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 9.8  | 2.4  |
| Per Share          | 0.61 | 0.52 |

Qtr. to Dec. 31

|                    | 1969  | 1968  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 217.8 | 205.3 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.36  | 5.91  |
| Per Share          | 0.49  | 0.69  |

First Half

|                    | 1969   | 1968  |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 423.95 | 389.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 8.94   | 10.78 |
| Per Share          | 1.01   | 1.25  |

First Quarter

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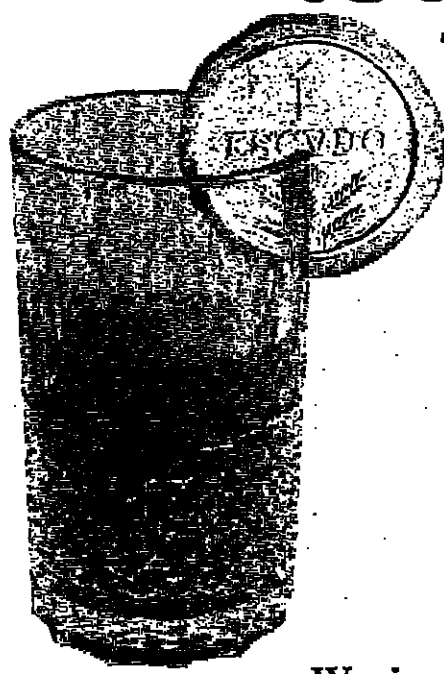
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| Revenue (millions) | 423.95 | 389.4 |
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a toast from the host



We invite you to join a happy investment party we will be delighted to be your host in Portugal

BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA  
your gate to golden business  
HEAD OFFICE: 98/118, Rua do Comércio - LISBON - Portugal - Tel: 403831



| — 1969-70 — Stocks and |      |      |       |      |       |        |      | — 1969-70 — Stocks and |        |       |       |        |         |       |      |        |        |        |        |       |       |
|------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| High.                  | Low. | Div. | in \$ | Sta. | 100s. | First. | High | Low                    | Last.  | Ch'ge | High. | Low.   | Div.    | in \$ | Sta. | 100s.  | First. | High   | Low    | Last. | Ch'ge |
| 38 3/4                 | 23   | Gams | 8/1   | 25   | 6     | 25%    | 25%  | 25 1/4                 | 25 3/4 | + 7/8 | 48    | 32 1/2 | Keabler | 7-20  | 10   | 41 1/4 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/4 | 42 1/4 |       |       |

| One Dollar—                   |  | NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cash   |  | U.S. Commodity Prices   |  | RYE                           |  | SOYBEANS                      |  | SOYBEAN OIL                   |  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| was worth yesterday:          |  | prices in primary markets as registered today by New York wire: |  | May 2.57, July 2.20-20, Sept. 2.31 b, Oct. 2.32. Nov. 2.31, Dec. 2.31 b.  |  | 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% |  | 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% |  | 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% 1.54% |  |
| Austrian schillings.....      |  | 25.87   |  | Wool futures: March 10.60 b, July 10.2 b.   |  | 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% |  | 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% |  | 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% 1.13% |  |
| Belgian francs.....           |  | 49.67   |  | Wool tops futures: No sales.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| British pound (\$ per £)..... |  | 2.3998  |  | Commodity and unit: Year. Year ago  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Danish crowns.....            |  | 7.493   |  | Wool tops futures: March 14.00, May 23.58, July 23.55, Sept. 23.55, Dec. 23.57, March 23.58, July 23.58, Sept. 23.58, Dec. 23.58. |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Dutch guilders.....           |  | 3.6321  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Finnish marks.....            |  | 4.1677  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| French francs.....            |  | 5.5535  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| German marks.....             |  | 2.3998  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Greek drachmas.....           |  | 30.00   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Italian lire.....             |  | 629.20  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Mexican pesos.....            |  | 12.50   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Norwegian kroner.....         |  | 28.50   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Portuguese escudos.....       |  | 71.50   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Spanish pesetas.....          |  | 16.50   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Swedish crowns.....           |  | 5.161   |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Swiss francs.....             |  | 4.5152  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
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| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  | Cotton futures: Jan. 68.10, March 67.35, May 68.10, July 68.10, Sept. 68.10, Dec. 68.10.  |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  | 1.13% 1.14 1.13% 1.14 1.13%   |  |
| Notes payable.....            |  | 1.00  |  |   |  |                               |  |                               |  |                               |  |

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|   |        |            |        |      |         |  |  |  |  |
|---|--------|------------|--------|------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between world equities and world bonds. |        |            |        |      |         |  |  |  |  |
| Assets.....   | 740    | Lead Opt.  | 81,200 | 117% | - 1%    |  |  |  |  |
| Holmcher.....   | 21.40  | NAS Indust | 71,100 | 12   | - 2     |  |  |  |  |
| Fin. Par. S.P.  | 74.00  | Amersm Oil | 49,800 | 14   | - 1 1/2 |  |  |  |  |
| W. P. Petroles.   | 27.00  | Marsh Int  | 47,000 | 25   | - 1 1/2 |  |  |  |  |
| Karstadt.....   | 333    | Int'l Ind  | 43,600 | 23   | - 1 1/2 |  |  |  |  |
| Kaufm.....  | 256.50 | ITT Ser    | 37,000 | 23   | - 1 1/2 |  |  |  |  |

| means all your capital begins earning immediately. |        | Rosenham... |  | OmniPerf... |     | Low Stock Index: |     | Unit original / Price / Cash |     |
|--|--------|-------------|--|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| RWEN...  | 131    | 223         |  | 35%         | 21% | 21%              | 21% | 18%                          | 18% |
| Palmerham...                                       | 62.50  |             |  | 18%         | 18% | 18%              | 18% | 18%                          | 18% |
| Pichney...   | 191.20 |             |  | 18%         | 18% | 18%              | 18% | 18%                          | 18% |
| Volkweg...   | 22.20  |             |  | 18%         | 18% | 18%              | 18% | 18%                          | 18% |
| Vain...  | 261    |             |  | 18%         | 18% | 18%              | 18% | 18%                          | 18% |

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|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>Enclosed is \$ _____ In open my<br/>         account, (Make check payable to United<br/>         Capital Corp.)</p> | <p>8000 Zurich, Switzerland</p> |
|--|---------------------------------|

| City   | State | Year | Population | Population Change | Population Density | Population Density Change | Population Density per Sq. Mile | Population Density per Sq. Mile Change |
|--------|-------|------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Albany | NY    | 1970 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1971 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1972 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1973 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1974 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1975 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1976 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1977 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1978 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1979 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1980 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1981 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1982 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1983 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1984 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1985 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1986 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1987 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1988 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1989 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1990 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1991 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1992 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1993 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1994 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1995 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1996 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1997 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1998 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 1999 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2000 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2001 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2002 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2003 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2004 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2005 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2006 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2007 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2008 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2009 | 1,230      | 1,230             | 1,230              | 1,230                     | 1,230                           | 1,230                                  |
| Albany | NY    | 2010 | 1,23       |                   |                    |                           |                                 |  |

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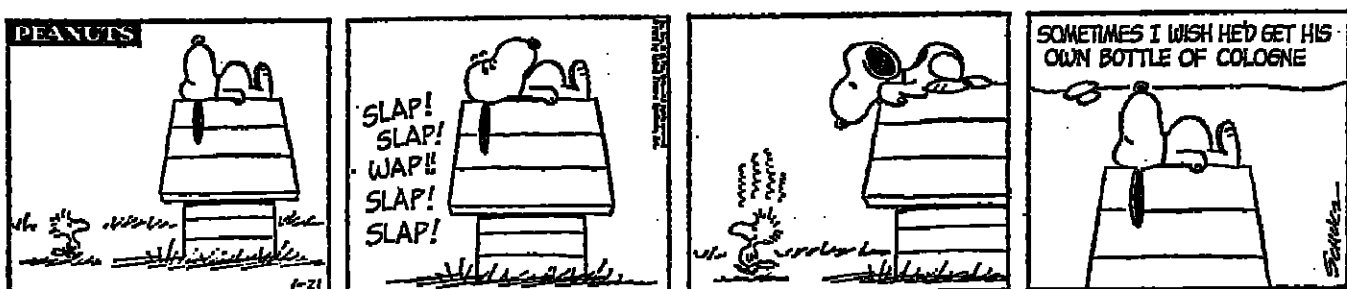


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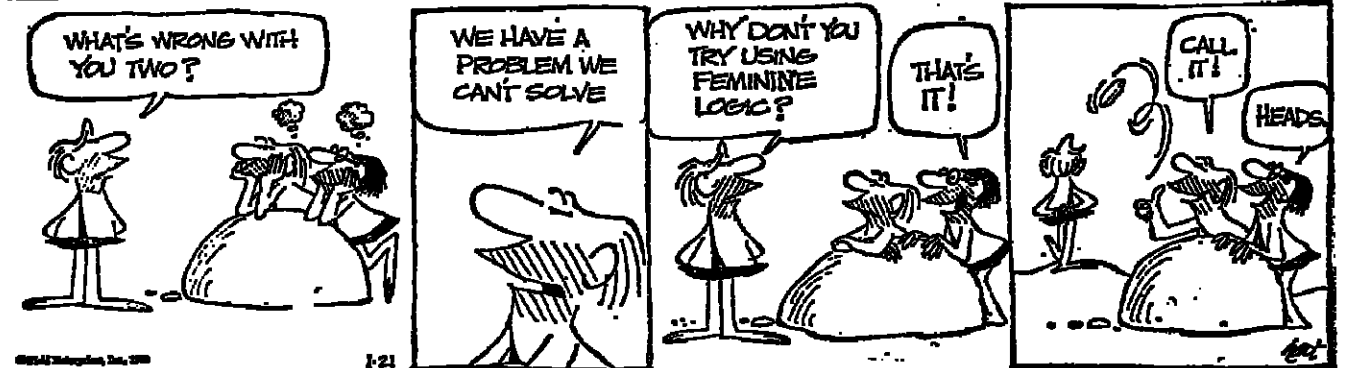
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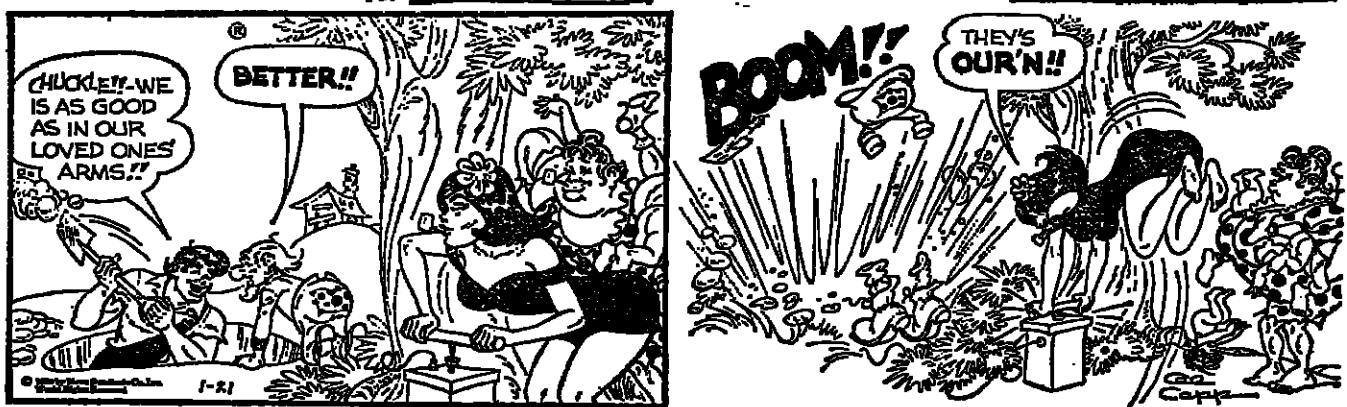
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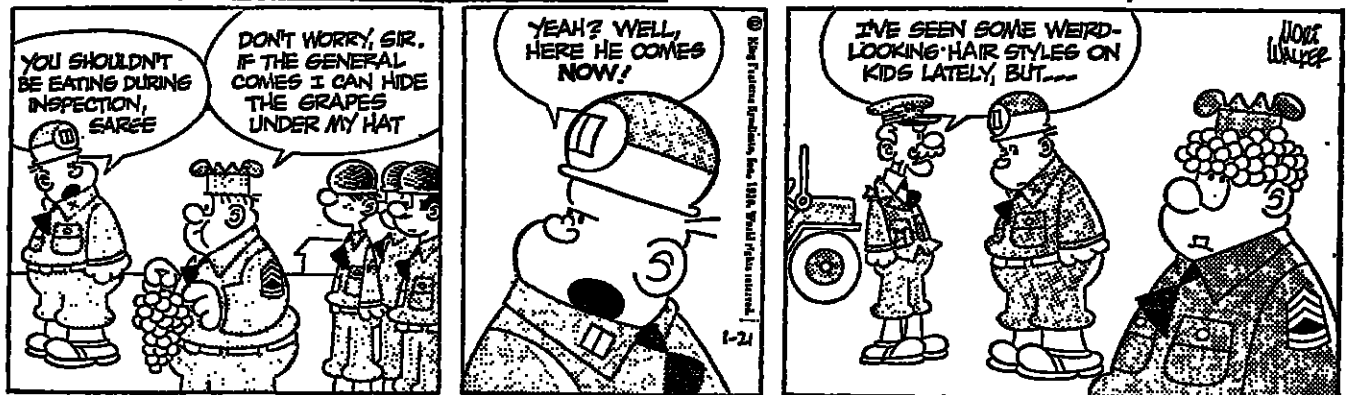
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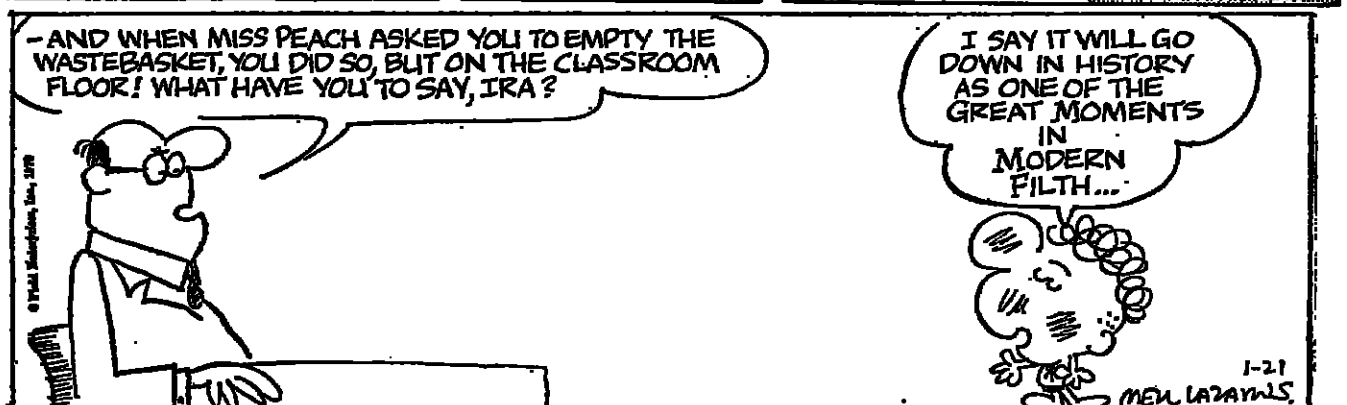
WIL ABNEEM



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South used their "Orange Club," a slightly modified Italian system, to good purpose on the diagrammed deal. The one-club opening promised at least 17 points in high cards, and North's one no-trump bid after the heart overcall showed four controls; two aces, or four kings, or one ace and two kings.

South could see three kings in his hand, so he knew he would find two aces in the dummy. The slam seemed a good bet when the spade fit was established.

South won the opening trump lead, led to the diamond ace in dummy and ruffed a diamond with a high trump. Dummy was entered twice with trump leads for further diamond ruffs.

In the light of the overall, South judged that the only reasonable chance was that West held both queen and jack of clubs, so he led his remaining trump, forcing West to part with a heart. The heart nine was thrown from dummy and East discarded the heart four.

The ten of clubs was led, West won the jack and the ace won. On dummy's diamond winner South threw his heart seven, and West had to throw the heart ten.

A heart lead forced West to win and lead away from the club queen at the 12th trick.

| NORTH |           | EAST (D) |          |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ♠     | 10 9 7    | ♠        | 8 3      |
| ♥     | 10 9      | ♥        | Q 5 4 2  |
| ♦     | A 5 4 3 2 | ♦        | Q 10 8 7 |
| ♣     | A 8 7     | ♣        | 8 5 2    |

| SOUTH |               | WEST |                    |
|-------|---------------|------|--------------------|
| ♠     | A K Q J 5 4 2 | ♠    | 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 |
| ♥     | K 7           | ♥    | 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 |
| ♦     | Q             | ♦    | 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 |
| ♣     | K 10 6        | ♣    | 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 |

Solution to Previous Puzzle

|            |              |       |
|------------|--------------|-------|
| DEVIL      | CAMEL        | NEW   |
| IRATE      | HOARE        | FLA   |
| CONSCIENCE | EST          | ESSE  |
| NOTE       | SIDES        |       |
| RUINS      | STICK        |       |
| ASINARIA   | PIAN         | WERS  |
| STALE      | VIALS        | SAL   |
| TONIE      | TANTS        | FETE  |
| ORO        | BALES        | GUYED |
| REFERRER   | GREEDS       |       |
| MATINS     | MOEL         |       |
| HAIR       | ALIDE        | GAY   |
| SEA        | TEMPERATIONS |       |
| INN        | LEASE        | ELITE |
| ADS        | ELDER        | DEFER |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WORNC

DINEK

PINKAD

INBENG

Print the SHUFFLED ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the SHUFFLED ANSWER, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SHUFFLED ANSWER here

Print the SHUFFLED ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: HITCH STAIR DULCET JINNEY

BOOKS

SANCTUARY V

By Budd Schulberg. NAL/World, 415 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Robert J. Shea

ARTICLE V of the Pan American Convention on Diplomatic Asylum provides that sanctuary is to be granted "for the period of time strictly necessary for the asylees to depart from the country with guarantees of safe conduct from the local government. But, in practice, the political outlaw who seeks refuge in an embassy may find his ultimate departure from his country far from expeditious. When the ambassador who grants asylum is on the take, when the asylees are locked into overcrowded attic dormitories and fed at starvation level, when the fugitive's government is determined not to let him get away, and when embassy officials are hesitant about pressing the case, then the best to be said for the asylee's situation is that it is preferable—but just barely—to the firing squad or the torture chamber.

Budd Schulberg, having described suffering, betrayal and corruption in worlds ranging from boxing and waterfront unions to movies and television, now calls attention to the condition of the voluntary prisoners behind embassy walls. In "Sanctuary V" Justo Moreno Suarez, figurehead president of a Latin country recently taken over by a socialist revolution, has a falling out with the revolutionary leader, Angel Bello. About to be arrested, Justo flees with his wife and daughter into an embassy in his country's capital. As Justo becomes acclimated to his refuge, he perceives his rescuers as polite, hypocritical jailers and sanctuary as cruel incarceration.

Moreno Suarez is the typical victim of a revolution turned totalitarian. An idealistic, intellectual, frequently ineffective man whose most important possession is his reputation for political integrity, he lets himself be cheated again and again. He is deceived by Angel Bello, who turns out to be a treacherous tyrant, by diplomatic sanctuary, which is really ruthless captivity, and by Adriana, first glimpsed at a distant window as a beautiful, dreamlike figure of a woman, who turns out to be a painted tart. There is a longstanding rule among men that the victim cooperates in his deception, and Justo seems to prove the principle.

Justo's dream life becomes richer and wilder to compensate for the grinding dullness of reality, and he is given a further rush along this road when Goyo Solano, green-haired homosexual poet, enters asylum. Solano is the most interesting portrait in the gallery of characters Schulberg has created for this book, and his hunger strike is one of the most moving episodes.

While it appears that Schulberg wrote the book partly to describe the plight of diplomatic asylees, the group he presents is for the most part an unsympathetic lot, and it's hard to get exercised about their troubles. But "Sanctuary V" is about political asylum in the same way that "Nineteen Eighty-Four" is about working in a future propaganda ministry. Schulberg uses Justo's ordeal as a vehicle for studying the significance and moral values of Castro-style Latin American revolution. In the context of Angel Bello's move-

ment, Justo Moreno Suarez is a loner on the left, too honest for the Communists and too Communist for the liberals. He is described as a "bourgeois idealist" in the lurid pages of our own SDS "kids."

While Justo is the central figure in Schulberg's account, the larger perspective Bello's revolution is not orthodox Marxism-Leninism, though it parades under that name but an irrationalist movement that depends more on the force of the leader's magnetic, dogmatic personality than on a ideology and programs. Angel Bello is whatever the moment seems to demand, without regard to moral or ideological imperatives. He is not a man without a science but a man whose science has made a neat vision, perceiving himself as a ally good and all who his or oppose him as totally evil. Justo, on the other hand, is mented by a highly developed ethical sense and worries such questions as whether moral to put one's own one's family's safety ahead of political principle. Angel Bello's revolution is a good thing compared to fascist dictatorship that preceded it, but a new revolution is needed. Dreaming of "revolution without firing squads" eventually arrives at the notion that society requires less revolution because it is never fully realized. This is the redemption.

"Sanctuary V" is an elegant, humanistic examination of Cuban-style revolution as a vivid portrayal of degradation in captivity. In passages Schulberg matches well's eye for the grubby of oppression and imprisonment, but the novel doesn't live up to some of Schulberg's previous performances. Beneath Latin setting with its problems, Schulberg is dealing with a favorite theme, the ethical man of thought and brutal, immoral man of action. The major difference is where the social control of Sammy Glick and Louis Rhodes is altogether alive. Angel Bello, monster-fraud, also appears to be necessary—perhaps even vain—man. Neither the oppressor nor the wickedness of Angel Bello is sufficient to invigilate the moral indignation that gave "What Makes Sam Run."

"Waterfront" is a secondary play. "Face in Crowd" is a novel of suspense and a novel of political ideas. "Sanctuary V" is a novel of political ideas and a novel of suspense. Robert J. Shea is a freelance writer in Chicago. He has written for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 South Sea cloth

5 Oriental nurses

10 Tunisian seaport

14 Mafred

15 Musical group

16 Injury

17 Wide-ranging

19 Extent

20 Camera adjunct

21 Infringe

22 Set four

23 Captivated

25 Obscured

30 Mad dogs' time for sun

33 Not in the

34 Cock

35 Czech patriot

36 Snacked

37 Round Table knight

38 Uninteresting

39 Braces

40

41 Unit of one cycle

42 Of a specified quality: Suffix

43 Telegraph device

45 — for (be attracted to)

47 Dress features

48 Blackbird

50 Benish time

51 In (instead)

52 Seared

53 Mostly

54 Old nag

55 Subleased

56 Discovered

57 Pub specialties

58 Solos

59 Nautical chains

DOWN

1 White House name

2 Culture medium

3 Bawdiful girl

4 Interconnecting devices

5 Cat — fight

6 Place for Cassius

7 French writer

8 Courage

9 Trilled out

10 Adapted

11 By much

12 Olympian

13 Holiday season

18 Sverige's neighbor

22 Square Valley gear

24 Prelude

26 Peñíscola

27 Lysander

28 Lysander

29 Abyss

31 Joined

32 Approvals

33 Hyderabad

34 Sovereign

35 Spinal feeding

36 Not — the

37 Anise or taste

38 Hazard

42 Social affairs

46 African

47 Word with "soot" and "nay"

50 Already: Not

51 By word

52 Bachelors

54 Nobel physics

55 Pointed jaw

56 Swampy land

59 Prof's org.



By Judge Until Feb. 3

# Flood's Suit Against Baseball Postponed

YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—

that clause of the reserve clause would kill the game.

"The baseball clubs could sign up to a new league, totally destroying the game," said the president of the two major leagues.

Joe Cronin of the American League and Charles "Chub" Feeney of the National League in a joint statement last Saturday.

They are co-defendants in the suit with Bowie Kuhn, commissioner of baseball, and the 34 major league clubs.

Kuhn has declined comment, but a spokesman for baseball, declining identification, said baseball "will fight the issue to the end—there will be no compromise."

Flood insists that he will not play baseball until the matter is resolved in the courts. The suit could last for months.

The Phillies told Judge Bonal that they were willing to have Flood come to spring training and play without prejudice to the court suit.

"That's exactly what he doesn't want to do," said Flood's lawyer, Jay Byrnes. "He lives in St. Louis, has a business there and doesn't want to be treated like cattle."

The major league Baseball Players' Association yesterday restated its support of Flood and charged that the club owners had tried to "cheat" the players into believing that the issue might be settled by a joint suit.

However, Carl Yastrzemski, the Boston Red Sox outfielder, announced that he was "against what Curt Flood is trying to do because it would ruin the game." He called for a poll of the 600 players in the two leagues to determine their views.

The Players' Association reaffirmed its support of Flood in a statement by Marvin Miller, the economist who serves as executive director of the group. It was prompted by criticism of Flood and the association by Cronin and Feeney.

Miller charged that Cronin and Feeney were "making 'libelous' public accusations." Miller was particularly disturbed by the statement of the two league presidents which, he said, attacked the Players' Association as being in "bad faith for supporting Curt Flood."

"Both Mr. Cronin and Mr. Feeney know better, and it is unfortunate that they have permitted their public relations advisers to use them for the purpose of making 'libelous' public accusations," Miller said.

Charging that the statement of Cronin and Feeney is "phony," Miller asserted that it is "not true" that the "only alternative" to the present complex reserve restrictions is complete abolition, or that chaos would be the result of changing the reserve clause. He called for "appropriate reforms in the reserve system," and said he was "confident that mutually acceptable solutions could be found."

In a letter to Miller, meanwhile, Yastrzemski noted that the players' representatives had voted "to give full support to Flood's legal action, including helping him obtain the best possible legal representation and financially assisting him."

Yastrzemski said, "I want every player to vote on this thing. It's our right. We were never consulted and should have been. I've talked with many players, both active and inactive, and all of them said they were shocked to hear the association backed him without taking a vote of the full membership."

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Lou Boudreau  
"Elected"

## Lou Boudreau Is Elected to Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—

Boudreau, former shortstop and playing manager of the Cleveland Indians, was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame today.

Boudreau, 53, finished third last year in the balloting when Stan Musial and Roy Campanella were elected. He received 232 of the 300 votes cast this time by the Baseball Writers' Association of America, seven more than required for election.

Ralph Kiner, the slugging Pittsburgh outfielder who tied or led the National League in homers for seven consecutive seasons, finished second with 167 votes.

Giuseppe, currently manager of the New York Mets, was third in the voting with 145 votes. Early Wynn, the most recent major league pitcher to win 300 games, fourth with 140 votes, and Snodgrass, fourth with 137 votes.

"I'm elected," said Boudreau, who was present in the office of baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn when the announcement of his election was made. "Nobody reached the Hall of Fame without help from a lot of people."

In order to be elected, a player must be retired from baseball for five years and must receive 75 percent of the ballots cast.

Roundout the top ten in the voting were: Johnny Mize, slugging first baseman for the St. Louis Cardinals; New York Giants and Yankees; 128; Marty Marion, slugging shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals; 120; Pee Wee Reese, long-time shortstop for the Brooklyn Dodgers; and Red Schoendienst, currently managing the Cardinals after a long career with the club, 97 each; and George Kell, Detroit Tigers' third baseman, 90.

A brilliant fielding shortstop, Boudreau compiled a 265 lifetime batting average in 15 major-league seasons and led the Indians to a pennant and a World Series championship in 1948 as a player-manager. Boudreau hit .265 that season and was named the American League's Most Valuable Player.

In 1943, Boudreau, then 24, became the youngest manager in baseball history to lead a club for a full year when he took over the Indians. He managed the Indians until 1950 and also managed the Boston Red Sox from 1952 to 1954 and the Kansas City A's from 1955 to 1958.

Boudreau also led the American League in hitting in 1944 with a .327 average.

The Scoreboard

RUGBY UNION—At Llandudno, Wales: the touring South African team beat Llandudno, 19-0.

ABA Result

Monday Night  
Indiana 108 (Dumler 25, Metcalfe 21), Kentucky 104 (Dumler 25, Ligon 23).

Cloud Over Miami

# Frazier-Ellis Shadowed By Clay-Marciano Bout

By Shirley Povich

MIAMI, Jan. 20 (WP)—The

prizefight business is alive and well in Miami Beach. Chris Dundee promotes a boxing show every week at a tidy profit. Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis are in training camp here for their Madison Square Garden heavyweight title fight Feb. 16. Cassius Clay can't stay away. He keeps dropping into Miami Beach's many Fifth Street gyms to preen before the crowd and soak up a few memories of his own professional beginnings.

Clay said the other day that he wouldn't fight again. Maybe he won't, but his announcement was at least well-timed. He will do nothing to harm the promotion of his publicized battle with the late Rocky Marciano to be shown on film and to be premiered in hundreds of theaters across the nation tonight. Last chance to see the real Cassius Clay with gloves on.

Who will win that one, Clay vs. Marciano? They fought it once before in 1962, and it was a close fight. A computer will deliver the final verdict, but it is a knockout or decision. Thus far the result has been kept top secret, but this week in Miami, Chris Dundee said, "I know it will go at least 10 rounds. I saw a film clip of round 11."

That it will be a knockout is doubtful. Neither Clay nor Marciano was ever stopped; Clay has never been knocked down, Marciano only twice. What is certain is that the result will not be a draw. Neither the computer nor the promoters have that much doubt.

The later 1960s were good years

for Frazier. In 1964 he won the Olympic heavyweight title for the United States, got a few cheers on his return to Philadelphia, but no job offers. When it was written that Frazier was looking for a job, he was looking for a job.

He's doing better now. "Now they pay me \$1,000 a week to live in the gym," said Frazier. "They are the directors of the Cloverly Corp. who underwrote my professional boxing career and have been getting handsome returns with Frazier having earned near \$800,000 since turning professional."

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TWO CHAMPION BOXERS—Gabby, a dog show winner, visits Joe Frazier in his Miami gym where he is training for title bout with Jimmy Ellis Feb. 16.

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